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EXPANSION ERA OPENS IN VALLEY WITH FLOOD LAW

Control Measure Restores
Confidence Throughout
Middle West

RIVER STATES HAIL "COST ACT" VICTORY

Farmers Planning to Rebuild
Devastated Homes With
New Hope for Future

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The victory of the Mississippi Valley in the long contest for full federal responsibility in flood control will be followed by a prolonged era of industrial expansion and investment in riparian states, according to opinions expressed here following the signing of the flood control bill by President Coolidge.

"It means an entirely new outlook," Arthur J. O'Keefe, Mayor of New Orleans, said, "for the entire Mississippi Valley and particularly for New Orleans and Louisiana. We will go ahead now and realize more fully our wonderful natural advantages with one of the greatest obstacles in the way of our development removed."

"The signing of the flood bill is an event of solemn import which has come as a blessing to the valley. We cannot be too thankful. But we now must see that Congress appropriates sufficient funds to carry out the flood control program."

E. A. Rhoads, a member of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, stated, "It is unquestionably one of the greatest victories that have happened to our section. Planters throughout Louisiana are greatly encouraged now that their crops will be protected and a period of prosperity is expected."

Flood Bill Restoring Confidence in Valley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Confidence restored and when the resumption of work by business and agriculture unhampered by the threat of another devastating flood, is the effect of the Coolidge signature on the flood control bill in Tennessee and elsewhere in the South, according to W. H. Dick, president of the Mississippi Flood Control Association; Frank Hayden, president of the Union and Planters Bank & Trust Company, and Capt. Thomas Fawcett, newspaper editor and economic authority.

"Farmers of Tennessee were quick to reflect the reassurance the bill gives them that they will be repaid if the river again overflows its banks and there is a noticeable lack of 'resoluteness,'" said Mr. Dick. "As compared with the vast territory affected, Tennessee has but a slight strip on the Gulf of Mexico, but the bill's passage has 'cleared the air.'"

New Era Opens for People of Arkansas Lowlands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A new day has dawned for the people of the lowlands of Arkansas with the signing of the flood control bill by President Coolidge. From almost midnight blackness, the outlook has turned to one of new hope and courage.

Anxiety lest this session of Congress would adjourn without the enactment of a flood control measure hung over the people of eastern Arkansas who suffered much as a result of the great flood of a year ago. Now they are preparing to return to their farms, thousands of acres of which were abandoned, and to work confident that the United States Government will repair the old levees and build new and larger ones where needed that will not be swept away again.

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Bergen Welcomes Wilkins and Eielson

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Bergen, Norway

THE entire city and harbor is decked with flags in honor of Capt. George H. Wilkins and Carl B. Eielson, who flew across the top of the world. Crowds lined the streets and quays.

In welcoming the airmen, the director of the Bergen museum lauded them for their valuable contribution to the United States. Wilkins and Eielson both responded, and their remarks were received with enthusiasm.

CHURCH OPPOSES MILITARY DRILL BY COMPULSION

Methodists Declare World
Needs Lesson on Real
Meaning of Patriotism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Opposition to compulsory military training in colleges and universities and disfavor of all military training in high schools was voiced by an overwhelming majority of the Methodist General Conference delegates.

The resolution also disapproved of printing advertisements of citizens' military training camps on mail matter, the reason being that it tends to cause a wrong impression among other than United States citizens as to the real intent and purpose of the Government with respect to world peace and a high state of military preparedness.

"We are opposed to compulsory military training for the simple reason that we are Americans," said the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and chairman of the committee on state of the church, who introduced the resolution.

Lesson in Patriotism Needed
"We are not in favor of compulsory military training because we are opposed to war. The highest military preparedness makes for war. We are opposed to compulsory drill because it is not the best sort of physical training."

"We think that the world needs a lesson on what patriotism really means. We must lift the rising generation to a higher plane of patriotism than the uniform and the rattle of musketry."

"May I say to any protest that I, too, was overseas, and was for several years after the war an officer of the American Legion in Pittsburgh. I know that point of view and because I know it so well I am more bitterly opposed to it."

"Inspired by hatred. It is carried on by hatred. If we have to hate something let us hate war."

Increase in Training Personnel
The Rev. Ernest F. Tittle, in whose church near Northwestern University campus, Evanston, Ill., a sharp clash took place in a young people's forum over military training, spoke in strong opposition to compulsory training in academic institutions. He was responsible for a change of policy which would require that high schools all forms of military training.

He said: "There are at present 63 high schools in which military training is given. In 20 it is compulsory. There are now more than 100 colleges and universities in which military training is given. In 83 of those it is compulsory."

"I do not believe military training in high schools can be justified even from a military viewpoint. There is no legal obstacle to the adoption of a resolution. No university in America is required to make military training compulsory. Land-grant institutions are compelled by their charters to offer courses in military training, but not even land-grant institutions are required to make it compulsory."

Compulsory Not Legal Requirement
"Nor is any school that is now offering military training in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 required to make it compulsory. The act says that any school that is as far as the War Department is concerned it shall be optional with local educational authorities whether military training be made an elective or compulsory subject."

"In 1910 we were spending for military training in nonmilitary schools less than \$800,000. In 1925, the action came upon a bill proposing additional pay for postal employees assigned to night work."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Duke Borrows Three Cartloads of Books, but Library Has Survived His Ravages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The Guildhall Library, the great center where more information about the history of London is contained than exists anywhere else, is preparing to celebrate its centenary. But for an amazing incident in the reign of Edward VI, the celebration would be of the library's 500th anniversary instead of the 100th.

There was a Guildhall Library as long ago as 1425, built and presented to the city of London by the executors of Dick Whittington and William Bury. Its authorities assembled what was a very respectable collection of books in that early day. They failed, however, to reckon with the man who was probably the greatest book borrower of all time and who neglected to return the volumes he borrowed.

Edward, Duke of Somerset, was reported singing in Kent. Did he come to hear it?

Secondly, 16 years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Ford previously visited England, they stopped for a few days at an old-fashioned countryside inn and were so hospitably served that they wanted to go there again.

Third, Mr. Ford had never been to London's famous "Cheshire Cheese," the tavern associated with the names of Dr. Johnson and other reported singing in Kent. Did he come to hear it?

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Why Did Mr. Ford Go to Britain— for Nightingales or for Cheese?

British Press Is Still Busy Speculating as to Motive
Behind Motor Magnate's Expedition—Bird Lovers
and Antiquarians Have Their Theories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Henry Ford's visit to England is over, but the "mystery" as to his objective remains. Scarcely any newspaper has failed to venture one or more reasons why the famous American chose England for his recent three weeks' holiday.

Some said he had come to build an airplane factory, others that he was here to survey the possibilities of amalgamation with an English firm producing light cars, others that he was here to give David Lloyd George some useful ideas on tractors in behalf of the Liberal agricultural reform program.

The riddle of Mr. Ford's stay in England was not made any easier by his 25-word address delivered at the dinner in his honor before the American Society in London. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who followed the Detroit's itinerary with daily interest would not hazard a guess as to the answer except to make a few observations, which may or may not include the solution.

First, Mr. Ford is a great lover of birds and a few days after he landed, the incomparable nightingale was gratified by (Left to Right) George P. Putnam, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Three of These Seven Eagle Scouts, Selected From Boy Scout Troops All Over the United States, Have Been Chosen to Accompany the Martin Johnson Expedition to Africa This Summer.

They are (Left to Right) George P. Putnam, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

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Chain Store Plan Under Inquiry to Settle on Status

Main Question for Trade Commission Is Whether Combinations Are Monopoly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The Federal Trade Commission has begun its inquiry into the status of chain stores under the Brookhart resolution. Dr. Francis Walker, chief economist of the commission, will direct the inquiry which will deal with questions of competition, growth, sales and distribution, whether or not they are monopolies, and whether anti-trust laws have been violated.

The Brookhart resolution said there were 100,000 chain stores in the United States and 400 separate systems. Federal Reserve Board statistics for trade in March showed 38,303 stores in several general chains as compared to 36,512 a year previous. These included 35,815 grocery stores.

A report by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on a governmental trade census, just published, shows one-fourth of the retail sales in the United States are handled by chain stores.

Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, Kansas City, Seattle, Providence, Denver, Atlanta, Syracuse, Springfield, Ill., and Fargo, N. D.—is being done by chain stores. More than half of the sales by shoe stores, as well as hat and cap stores, is done by chains. Chain stores for all classes of business take 24 per cent of total retail sales.

Reserve board figures show that the chain stores have enjoyed a rapid growth. In the first quarter of 1928 there was an increase in value of retail sales of 12.8 per cent. The percentage of chain stores in the total for candy chains to 28.8 per cent for apparel chains. Grocery chain stores showed a gain of 23.9 per cent in sales.

YALE NOW DICTATES
WHO MAY "AVIATE"

Daily News Proves There Is
Something New

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Proving that the world does move, the Yale Daily News, which during the last half century has carried all sorts of faculty regulations, has now carried a new one on its first page.

The regulation reads "no undergraduate is allowed to operate any form of aircraft without permission of the dean of the school in which he is enrolled." The notice is signed by C. W. Mendell, dean of Yale College; P. T. Walden, dean of the freshmen; and C. H. Warren, dean of Sheffield Scientific School.

VETO OF POSTAL BILL
OVERRIDDEN BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the second time during the Coolidge Administration the House on May 22 overruled a presidential veto.

The action came upon a bill proposing additional pay for postal employees assigned to night work.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Expert in "Good Will" Joins Business Ranks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago, Ill.

GOOD WILL is the name a Chicago newspaper man has given his new business. Richard C. Burritt has put out his shingle as a professional adviser to business men who want assistance in developing, maintaining and enhancing good will.

Mr. Burritt believes good will is what the average man is striving for in his relations not only with the public but with other business men and with his employees. He offers his services as a lawyer, but instead of giving legal advice he proposes to solve problems of human relations.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Senate Tax Cut of \$205,000,000 Nearly Meets Views of Treasury

House Bill Favors \$289,000,000 Reduction and Two
Measures Now Go to Conference With Corporation
Tax and Publicity Points in Dispute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—A tax reduction bill eliminating \$205,000,000 from the tax rolls and only \$4,000,000 above the safety mark set by the Treasury Department, was approved by the Senate after more than three weeks of floor debate including some night sessions.

The House having early in the session enacted a measure lopping off \$289,000,000 of revenue the issue between the two chambers went to a joint conference committee consisting of the leaders of both parties.

The outstanding differences to be adjusted between the two houses are the corporation tax cut and the acceptance by the House of a provision written into the Senate bill on a motion by George W. Norris (R., Senator from Nebraska, opening all income tax returns to public scrutiny.

The House stayed by a Democratic-Republican coalition vote the corporation tax cut, fixed the rate at 11 1/2 per cent, which would have meant a tax cut of \$164,000,000. Aided by the Progressives, the Administration revised this cut to 12 1/2 per cent, an \$85,000,000 reduction.

Publicity Has to Yield Margin
The publicity provision was put into the Senate bill on Mr. Norris' motion by a 27 to 19 vote. It was expected that Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, would attempt its rejection on another vote, but he did not raise the issue. It was indicated that he proposes its elimination by the conference committee.

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Money Reported in Large Demand for New Homes

Building and Loan Secretary
Finds Indications Are for
Increasingly Active Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DALLAS, Texas.—The building construction industry gives every indication, if present trends may be relied upon, that it will require more funds this year than it did in either of the three preceding years for residential type of buildings, says H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, in the secretary's report made to the annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

"The 12,900 building and loan associations in the United States," the report continues, "increased their membership in 1927 from 10,665,705, their total assets from \$1,778,562,451, and their total liabilities from \$1,778,562,451, an increase of \$44,458,644 for the year. Of the total assets \$6,584,818,419, or 81.7 per cent, is invested in mortgage loans. During the year these mortgage loans advanced approximately \$2,000,000,000 for the buying or building of homes for their members."

For the first time in their history, the building and loan associations have had to go out and "sell" their commodity—mortgage loans for home-owning or home-buying purposes. Easy money and declining interest rates nationally have been responsible for this new experience in the careers of these organizations which today number 12,900 and have assets aggregating \$7,178,562,451.

"Money has been pouring into the building and loan associations in greater volume than has ever been experienced heretofore," says Mr. Cellarius, "with the result that in the larger cities building and loan associations have accumulated a surplus of funds, which has been a problem to keep safely and profitably employed. While the efforts of building associations have heretofore been directed toward getting investing members, they have had to readjust themselves and go after the borrowing class."

"In their loaning field they now find the insurance companies, the mortgage investment companies and the various financial institutions, including the national banks, contending with them for business which in the past came to them practically without any effort."

Declining interest rates have had an effect upon dividend rates in some localities and where interest reductions have been made, dividends have also been correspondingly reduced.

In Nebraska, he points out, dividends paid in that State on and after July of this year will be at the uniform rate of 5 per cent."

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GOOD NAMED MANAGER OF HOOVER FORCES

Headquarters Head Will
Direct Pre-Convention
Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—An announcement that James W. Good, former Representative from Iowa, would be sole manager of the Hoover pre-convention campaign, is the result of a belief on the part of many of Mr. Hoover's friends that too many persons were trying to get their fingers in the pie and that irresponsibility and errors of judgment might jeopardize his chances.

Following a conference with Mr. Hoover, it was decided to put Mr. Good in charge and to make him responsible to no one but Mr. Hoover. This will apply to Hoover movements and headquarters everywhere and to the management of the Hoover interests in Kansas City. If Mr. Hoover is nominated, Mr. Good may become chairman of the National Committee.

William M. Butler, present chairman of the national committee, has issued a call to the committee to meet in Kansas City on June 4 to hear contests and to make up the tentative roster of the convention. He desires the entire committee to pass on contests, instead of leaving the decisions to a sub-committee.

Hoover's Friends on Committee
Herbert Hoover is believed to have enough friends on the National Committee to make it favorably inclined toward his candidacy. He is expected to have delegates if they are to pass on the contests. There are, up to date, 72 contested seats, 68 of which are placed in the Hoover column. The acceptance of a large number of these would greatly increase his chances as he is now 50 short of a majority in the convention.

The amount of money paid out in the contest is estimated at \$100,000.

Woman Who Operates Turquoise Mine Exhibits Gems at Chicago Woman's Fair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—A woman miner of turquoise, who owns and operates a mine from which gems were taken before white men explored America, has come to the woman's fair to exhibit her work.

Mrs. Viola Marie Smith, who brings turquoise from mountains near Santa Fe, N. M., breaks with a long tradition of masculine management in this particular mine. For how many centuries it was exploited by the Indians before the Spanish settlers there she did not attempt to say, but she brought with her tangible evidence of the mine's antiquity.

It was a stone hammer, found at a depth of 400 feet in a piece of pottery, indicating, she said, that Indian workmen were on the spot in prehistoric times.

Although Mrs. Smith got her early training, not in a school of mines but on the stage, she said she much prefers her new vocation. She first began to study the mines 10 years ago when she went to the mountains as a bride to live. "There was nothing else to interest me there," she explained.

Now she finds it more absorbing than anything she ever did. For a year, since the mine was left her by her husband, she has managed it herself with the assistance of an experienced foreman and a woman friend, Mrs. Cora A. Kellam.

Of making new feminine vocations there is no end, the Woman's Exposition shows. No woman is to take over work formerly performed by men, enterprising girls are devising new fields for themselves. Miss Betty Riemann, for instance, has found a vocation in making drab kitchens gay. Her exhibit invites visitors to take over her kitchenette not only "colorful and convenient" but "outstanding in personality."

The new demand for children's rooms in hotels and public institutions has been met by Miss Evelyn Kalvelage who not only designs the rooms and decorates the walls, but manufactures novel furniture for the delight of little folks.

In the novel and large Miss Cora Schell has found her vocation. Grills and metal furniture of her design and manufacture are exhibited by Miss Schell, who confides that while she is capable of using the forge herself, she employs four men to carry out her designs.

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JAPAN REFUSES TO BAR SOUTH'S ENTRY TO PEKING

Northern Plea to Protect
Capital Fails to Win
the Aid of Tokyo

PROTECTORATE MAY
YET BE ESTABLISHED

Use of Term by Japanese, However, Would Be Avoided—
Peaceful Manchuria Desired

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO.—Chang Tso-lin's private secretary unofficially called on Ken-ichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in China and told him that Chang Tso-lin would evacuate Peking peacefully immediately, provided the Japanese would prevent the entrance of the Nationalists into Peking.

Mr. Yoshizawa unofficially explained that this was impossible, in view of Japan's off-declared policy to take no step which might be construed as favoring one side or the other.

This development is extremely significant, since it indicates that Chang Tso-lin is seriously considering an immediate retreat to Mukden. If Chang Tso-lin retreats in good order, Japan will probably take no action unless the Nationalists pursue him into Manchuria, in which case Japan intends to attempt to disarm Northern and Southern alike, probably at Shanhaiwan, although this is several hundred miles south of what is generally but unofficially considered Japan's sphere of influence.

In such an event subsequent developments are unpredictable, but they might well lead to the establishment of a temporary Japanese protectorate over South Manchuria, although the use of that term will be rigidly avoided. This would involve Japanese troop occupation on a major scale, and there is no telling what would be the ultimate consequence.

Japan unquestionably does not desire such a development, but will face facts rather than theories. What Japan wants is a peaceful Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty, but if Manchuria is disturbed and war-torn, Japan would feel compelled to reconsider its position.

The Vice-Minister of War has informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that a major battle has begun around Peking. The Osaka Mainichi, in an editorial headed "Where Japan's China Policy Leads To," says that Japan is called upon to do something that all statesmen and military leaders in China have found impossible, namely, to disarm useless soldiers. If the task be accomplished it will not be Japan and other foreigners which will receive the greater share of the benefit, but millions of Chinese people who will be able to pursue their daily occupations in peace.

"In this, after all, what Japan expected to do? If so, Japan prepared to do it without endangering the national economic foundation."

Americans Remain at Posts
PEKING (AP)—Fourteen American missionaries, including nine women, remained at their posts in the war zone at Pao-tung-fu, 80 miles southwest of Peking.

Northern and Southern (Nationalist) armies battled along a wide front to the south and southwest of Pao-tung-fu.

Twice yesterday southern planes swooped upon the city. Some of the Chinese civilian population were killed. Twenty thousand refugees from the fighting zone have sought safety in Pao-tung-fu.

Move to Stop Civil War
TIENTSIN, China (AP)—Chang Tsung-chang, former commander of the Northern Armies in the Province of Shantung, is reported to have been restored to favor after his recent defeat at the hands of the southern forces.

He has proceeded to the Tientsin-Pulow front to resume command of the Shantung Army for a final stand against the southern forces.

Meanwhile it is said that a certain group of Shantung leaders held a conference at which it was decided to support a movement to stop civil war and to unite with the southern forces for the purpose of wiping out "foreign insults" and settling the Tsinan affair with Japan.

Protection for Japanese
SHANGHAI (AP)—The government of Canton has prohibited anti-Japanese demonstrations and ordered that the Japanese must be protected as well as other foreigners.

The government explained that it wanted no anti-Japanese agitation, but it was generally understood that the real reason was that the government felt the anti-Japanese demonstrations would give the Reds an opportunity to rise against it.

Arrest of Slayer Requested
WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has presented a note to the Nationalist Government in China requesting that the slayer of Dr. Walter F. Seymour, American Presbyterian missionary at Tsinin, Shantung, be arrested and executed.

Decisive Battle Imminent
PEKING (AP)—A decisive battle in the northern defense of Peking against the Nationalists is reported imminent. Wangtzu, 110 miles south of the northern capital.

Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff for Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the northern dictator, is said to be resolved to fight to the bitter end in order to keep the Nationalists from advancing up the railway line to Peking.

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REICH ELECTION RESULTS WIN FRENCH FAVOR

Victory of Socialists Seen as Strengthening Franco-German Rapprochement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS — The almost universal opinion in France respecting the German elections is that a Franco-German rapprochement is thereby consolidated. The dominant party in Germany now is the Social Democratic Party, whose members from the beginning have opposed the bellicose tendencies of the Nationalists and who have shown a pacific internationalist sentiment.

Their attitude corresponds to the attitude of the Radicals and the Socialists of France. They stand for the League of Nations and Locarno. Whether Dr. Gustav Stresemann, having regard to the check sustained by his own party can continue in office may be doubtful, but it is not doubted that the Stresemann policy will be continued.

So far the prospect is excellent, despite the Communists' gains and a general movement to the left, which gives anxiety to European social observers. But at this point appear French critics to remind a majority of the commentators that the German Social Democrats demand quite as strongly as the Nationalists a whole program of concessions from France. Now that Germany has voted as the French Radicals wished, Germany will expect more real proofs of French friendship.

Germany will look for the evacuation of the Rhineland. The German Socialists have played a leading part in the Anschluss movement and the problem of Austria's union with Germany will arise. More may be heard of a general revision of the Versailles Treaty and territorial changes on the eastern side. A further revision of the Dawes plan is mooted. Can France deny to German Socialists what it denies to the Centrist and Nationalist parties.

These political speculations are extremely important. They certainly indicate the probable trend of events. Nevertheless, for the most part, France simply rejoices in the defeat of those who kept alive the idea of war, of revenge, and who perhaps used the Republic as a mere mask. It rejoices in the triumph of the idea of reconciliation. Chauvinism on either side of the Rhine is rapidly vanishing, and these popular consultations at least demonstrate a genuine desire for peace.

Canadians Vote on War Losses Issue

Conservative Motion of Censure on the Government Is Defeated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—By a vote of 37 to 92 the House of Commons has refused to censure the Government for not having compensated civilians for losses sustained during the war. The division was the result of an amendment to go into supply moved by W. G. Ernst, Conservative for Queens-Lunenburg in which he criticized the Government for having failed to implement the recommendations of the Friel report tabled last February.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, enlarging upon Mr. Ernst's arguments as to the injustice of a nine years' delay in granting reparation to the 1612 claimants, said that the commissioner had recommended the payment of \$4,000,000 which with interest came to \$7,000,000, that the money for this purpose was in the treasury, that the claims had been found just and that it was now the responsibility of the Government to show a sense of trusteeship and do justice to these men who had lost everything.

Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, declared that the money received under the Dawes Plan had not been earmarked for such a purpose and that they had not had sufficient time since the report had come down to decide upon the right course.

The question then came to the vote and all parties lined up against the Conservatives to defeat it.

HAMBURG EXPERIENCES ESCAPE OF POISON-GAS

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—The population of Hamburg received a slight idea of what a future war would be like when some poisonous gas of the kind used in the last war escaped its container and did much damage. The population did not know where to hide, as nobody could foretell where the cloud of gas was going. The Hamburg fire engine depot sent to Berlin for gas masks, which were delivered by automobile.

The question is now being asked where did this gas come from. One explanation put forth is that it was stored for exportation, but this is not

deemed satisfactory, since the public wants to know who is the buyer. This incident is worth recording because it plainly shows the suffering awaiting the population should warfare again break out, and it is felt here that it should serve as a warning to all who are still oblivious to that fact.

Indian Political Parties Seek Unity

Committee Appointed to Draft a Constitution for Benefit of World

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor
BOMBAY—All political parties here met in conference at Bombay under the presidency of Muhammad Ansari, president of the National Congress, the main purpose of which was to bring about unity among the various political parties and to make a united demand as regards the political future of the country. Although there was a good attendance, prominent Liberal and Muslim politicians were absent. Three important points which were to be discussed were dropped from the agenda, there being an acute difference of opinion among the communal bodies. The Hindu Mahasabha do not countenance a division into communal provinces. They want joint electorates and a uniform basis of franchise.

The Muslim League, on the other hand, insist on the formation of a separate Muslim province of Sind; they have no intention of agreeing to the introduction of joint electorates. The conference appointed a committee of nine, representing the different parties, to draft a constitution for India, not for presentation to the Simon Commission, but to make known to the world what the national demands of India are.

The Communist Party representatives opposed the resolution for the appointment of a committee, as they do not favor any constitution. Their number is so small, however, that their opposition proved ineffective.

SUBMARINE POLAR PROJECT FAVORED

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Captain George H. Wilkins, who arrived at Trondheim accompanied by his co-flier, Carl E. Eielson, endorsed the suggestion of Polar exploration by submarines first advanced as long ago as 1918 by Vilhjalm Stefansson, the explorer.

Captain Wilkins said that after the explorations already made, there seemed no chance of finding any new land of any importance and that scientific exploration should henceforth be concentrated on oceanographic work, possibly with the help of a submarine. He saw no reason why a submarine should not be able to cruise from Spitzbergen to Alaska.

NEW SUBWAY FARE STAYED BY HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased fares on the Interborough and the Brooklyn-Manhattan transit lines in New York City under the order of

the statutory court was stayed May 21 by the Supreme Court pending final court determination of the rate they should be permitted to collect.

Chief Justice Taft, in announcing the stay, said the appeal of New York City and the State Transit Commission would be set for oral argument on Oct. 2. The action of the court was a brief announcement and was not presented in an opinion.

The Interborough, which carries approximately 4,000,000 persons daily, seeks to increase fares on its subway and elevated lines from five to seven cents.

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MISS NATALIE HAMMOND
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond of Washington and Gloucester, Mass., now studying in New York. Has won distinction as an illuminator and as a Miniaturist.

the announcement says. Proof of nationality and the presentation of three photographs are all that is required.

The change, Mexican officials here said, was made in order to facilitate tourist travel between the two countries as is being done between the United States and Canada. Passports also have been waived for persons who enter Mexico as immigrants. A charge of 25 cents is to be made for immigration identification cards.

Art Honor Is Paid to American Girl

Royal Miniature Society of London Elects Miss Natalie Hammond as Member

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Miss Natalie Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond of this city and Gloucester, Mass., has been elected to membership in the Royal Miniature Society of London.

Miss Hammond became interested in the illumination of letters and in miniature painting less than two years ago, but has been working industriously in this branch of art since then.

Last year she sent to London an illuminated letter "L," the background showing a scene in New York City. This was accepted by the society and highly commended. To acquire membership it is necessary to submit and have accepted four pieces of work.

Miss Hammond sent four to the Royal Miniature Society this year, all of them were accepted and she has been notified by the president by cable that she has been elected to membership. Miss Hammond is now in New York where she has been studying for some time.

MEXICO FACILITATES TRAVEL OF TOURISTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Passports are no longer necessary for citizens of the United States who wish to enter Mexico as tourists, according to an announcement just made here by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce. Such tourists will be required only to carry a card, which may be procured at any Mexican consulate without charge and which will permit them to remain in the Republic six months.

SMOOT MAY HEAD PLATFORM DRAFTERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tentative plans for the Republican National Convention call for the selection of Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, as chairman of the resolutions committee, which will draft the party platform.

Senator Smoot, who is head of the Senate Finance Committee, will be a delegate to the convention and is slated to represent Utah on the resolutions committee.

Venezelos Again May Be Appointed Premier of Greece

Zaimis Coalition Cabinet Resigns—Split in the Liberal Party

ATHENS (AP)—The coalition Government of Alexander Zaimis has resigned after a brief existence of somewhat more than three months.

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHENS—George Kafandarlis may form a purely Republican ministry or falling that Eleutherios Venezelos again may become Prime Minister. The situation has entered a critical phase owing to a split in the Liberal Party, due to differences between Mr. Kafandarlis and Mr. Venezelos. Mr. Kafandarlis plans to retire as party chieftain and to resume his liberty to form a new party.

Mr. Venezelos has recently been urged by his friends to take a more active part in politics, in order to save Greece from its many difficulties, and above all, to provide a guarantee against the obstructive military factors. Mr. Venezelos was finally persuaded to become President, which, however, was not agreeable to Mr. Kafandarlis.

As the two men were unable to reconcile their differences, Mr. Kafandarlis resigned his mandate as party leader. This created an inequilibrium between the parliamentary forces which was as a conse-

quence expected to lead to Mr. Kafandarlis' resignation from the Cabinet.

As on former occasions when the country has been facing a crisis, Greece's "grand old man" is again turned to with the plea to come forth from his retirement and "save the country." He resigned the Premiership in 1923 and retired from active political life in October, 1925.

Experts Reach Tangier Accord

Negotiations Virtually Terminated Concerning the Italian Demands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French, British, Italian and Spanish experts, meeting at the Quai d'Orsay to discuss the question of Tangier, have reached an accord on the Italian demands, and have submitted their documents to the various governments concerned.

When the replies are received it is practically certain that the arrangements envisaged will be ratified. Thus the negotiations are virtually terminated. They have continued since the end of February. Partly they were intended to give Italy such concessions as necessary to soften the somewhat acrimonious sentiments regarding France. It was decided that Italy should have its place in the administration of Tangier. It will be in charge of the hygienic services.

The Italian demands were considerably reduced, but it is believed that Italy will be satisfied.

From an international viewpoint this agreement, unimportant in itself, becomes extremely important.

Historic Document Handed to British by Lady Milner

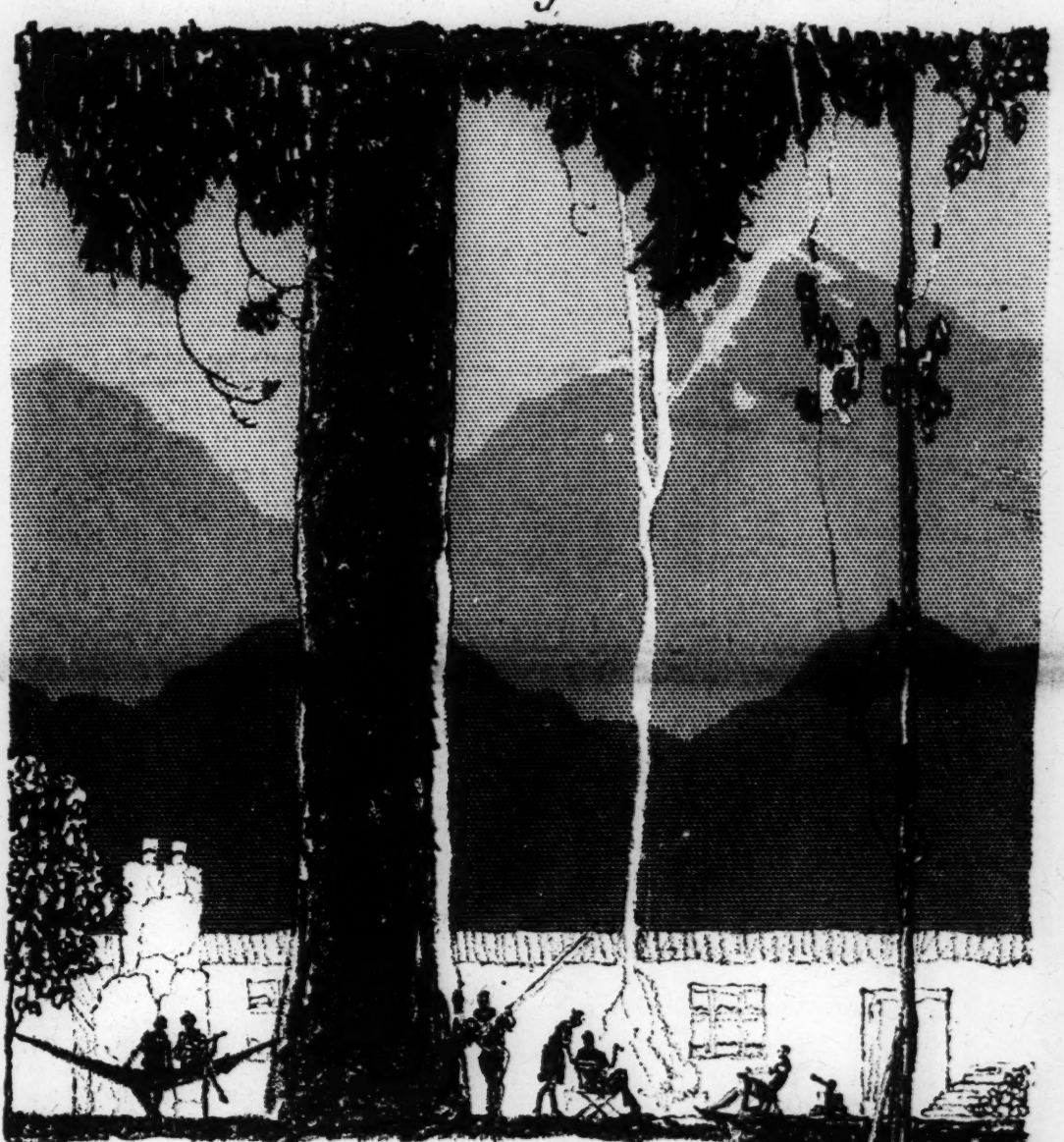
Agreement Appointing Gen. Foch as Generalissimo of Allies Given to Nation

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Three historic documents dealing with the appointment of Marshal Foch as Generalissimo of the allied forces in France were handed over to the Nation by Viscount Milner. The documents consist of the original agreement signed by Viscount Milner and Georges Clemenceau appointing Marshal Foch, the relevant manuscript entries in Lord Milner's diary and his report to the British Cabinet.

The Milner-Clemenceau agreement was signed at Doullens, near Amiens, on March 26, 1918, shortly after the commencement of the great German offensive which threatened the whole allied front in France with disaster. It is in French, and in M. Clemenceau's handwriting. The translation runs as follows: "General Foch is charged by the British and French Governments to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front. To this effect he will get in touch with the commanders-in-chief, who are invited to furnish him with all necessary information."

Instead of the words "allied armies," M. Clemenceau originally wrote "British and French." Lord Milner's diary records that he took General Haig aside before the momentous decision to make him subordinate to General Foch and General Haig "seemed not only quite willing but really pleased."

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A few miles through orange, lemon, walnut and avocado groves surrounding Los Angeles brings you to more than mile-high mountains to be climbed by trail, trolley or motor car. Views are sublime. A few

hours north and you are in the High Sierra and at the base of Mt. Whitney (14,501 ft.), highest peak in the country.

Golfing joys seem endless in this summer vacation land. Sixty-five evergreen courses are quickly accessible. Tennis is everywhere. Mountain bridge paths lend new zest to riding. Name the sport you like best—it awaits you here in its finest form!

An added interest this summer is the Pacific-Southwest Exposition at Long Beach, beginning July 27 and continuing through August, which will enable you to visualize the wonders, wealth and progress of this vast land.

Los Angeles County is among the wealthiest in natural resources. You may drive through its oil fields (valued at a billion dollars) on boulevard roads. Last year its agricultural products approximated \$92,000,000.

Come out this summer sure. Come by railway, by steamship through the Panama Canal or drive out. Low rate round trip fares until October 31st.

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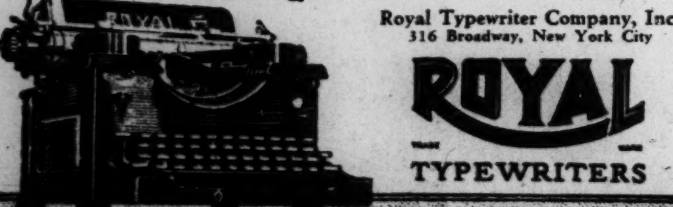
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AIR MAIL LINES CUT DISTANCE AS WELL AS TIME

Colonel Henderson Reviews
Progress of Service on
Its Tenth Anniversary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Air lanes between New York and Chicago are about 200 miles shorter than rail lines, and this, coupled with the 100-miles an hour speed of airplanes, accounts for the success of the air mail, it is stated here by Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president and general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc. This concern, which operates the New York-Chicago-Dallas air mail and express routes, is celebrating its second anniversary, and the tenth anniversary of the beginning of air mail in the United States.

"On our New York-Chicago air line," said Colonel Henderson, "the distance is only 752.2 miles, including the distance on each end from airport to post office. Two important railroad systems operating between these cities have tracks 945.3 miles and 960.6 miles in length respectively, a distance of approximately 200 miles farther, or an advantage of 20 per cent in our favor. That is before we even start flying." Discussing the history of the air mail, Colonel Henderson said in part:

"The United States Postal Service was prompt to seize upon the great possibility of expediting the delivery of mail through airplane transportation, and in 1917, with this in view, the Post Office Department obtained an appropriation of \$100,000 for an experimental air-mail route. This appropriation made possible the inauguration on May 15, 1918, of a New York-Washington air-mail route, which was the first established line in this country, as well as in the world.

"So successful was the experiment that in 1919 the service was extended to provide for an air-mail route between New York and Chicago by way of Cleveland. In the following year service was inaugurated on the transcontinental air-mail route between New York and San Francisco.

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On July 1, 1924, night flying was commenced between Chicago and Salt Lake City. Mails were then carried entirely by plane between cities located on the route, and increased postage rates were charged for this service.

Subsequently, air-mail service was extended to other cities, and the high degree of success of the air-mail operations of the Post Office Department stimulated interest in aeronautics and soon attracted capital to the air transport industry."

War Poor Vehicle to Prove Courage

Inadequate and Undesirable
for Enlightened People,
Unitarians Are Told

Moral crises in national politics and growing class struggles are powerful stimuli to the development of courage in the ancient degree which was one of the crowning virtues of the Romans, it was pointed out by the Rev. Norman D. Fletcher, speaking before the American Unitarian Association in Boston.

But the Christianization of the world had made warfare an inadequate and undesirable means of expressing the quality of courage and enlightened people were turning to the view that courage is best shown and utilized in an effort to bring about opportunities for liberalism, and a national house cleaning.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, secretary of the natural Scientific Temperance Federation, said that modern natural scientific investigation had resulted in placing one of the strongest possible arguments on the side of prohibition with its absolute proofs that alcohol impairs skilled work, dulls mental keenness and disorders processes in which quickness is needed.

"Drunkness," said Miss Stoddard, "is no longer a measure of the injury done by alcohol to the user. Reliability, avoidance of accidents, punctuality, retention in confidential business, tactful dealing among men, are all jeopardized by amounts of alcohol too small to cause the conventional signs of drunkenness in the ordinary meaning of the term.

"Conditions rising out of results of drink that have been endured or endured in human relations of a century ago are untenable today as the complexity of modern civilization necessitates a higher standard of social behavior. The intelligent member of society, therefore, in considering whether he will or will not use alcoholic liquors, will weigh with the requirements he must meet to the satisfaction of modern facts as to the effects of alcohol upon man in his intricate relations with other people."

The Unitarian Ministerial Union adopted a resolution favoring free speech and opposing blacklists, and passed a resolution expressing to President Coolidge and F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, hearty approval of the anti-war policy proclaimed in the recent exchange of notes between Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France.

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Progress Reported in Arbitration to Fix Boundary Line

American Head of Guatemala-
Honduran Commission
Tells of Fairness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—After completing most of the ground work necessary to the arbitration of the century-old boundary controversy between the republics of Honduras and Guatemala, Roy T. Davis, American Minister to Costa Rica, who is chairman of the Boundary Arbitration Commission, has just returned to the United States for a conference with State Department officials.

He brought with him documents furnished by representatives of both of the republics involved and will make a further study of these and other data, he said, before returning to Central America to conclude the work of the commission.

Mr. Davis was appointed chairman and American member of the commission following the request of the governments of Guatemala and Honduras that the United States lend its good offices in effecting a final settlement of the dispute. The commission has been at work since early in April.

It is believed, Mr. Davis said, that when the work of the commission is finished two important precedents in arbitration between nations of the Western Hemisphere will have been established. These are the sincerity and fairness with which the representatives of Honduras and Guatemala have approached the problems before them, and the efficient and thoroughgoing manner in which a bulk of the work has been disposed of in record time since the commission began its labors.

The territory involved includes more than 4000 square miles in the valley of the Motagua River, and the country between this valley and the Onoma Mountains. The boundary of this district has never been established, and the question as to where it ought to be arose while the two countries were still Spanish colonies. When both gained their independence in 1821, they inherited the old controversy.

Mr. Davis arrived in Puerto Cortez on April 5 to meet with the other members of the commission, Carlos Salazar, representative of Guatemala, and Augusto Cuello, representative of Honduras, and the commission immediately began active work.

Senate Favors Tax Reduction of \$205,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

With the exception of the automobile tax repeal and the increase in exemptions allowed corporations, items which are included in both bills, all other provisions of the two measures which were taken under consideration by the conferees will be subject to compromise adjustment.

Although the reduction figure contained in the Senate bill approximately that recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, the items going to make up the program, with the exception of the corporation tax, do not accord with the list advocated by the Administration.

Automobile Tax Repealed
The Treasury recommended the retention of the automobile tax and the repeal of the federal estate tax. The Senate agreeing with the House refused to keep the automobile tax and insisted on continuing the estate tax.

The conference committee will be concerned primarily with adjusting differences between the two houses, it being the view of Congressional leaders that if a bill approximating a total reduction that is acceptable to the President is passed that it will receive his approval.

The prolonged contest in the Senate over the tax bill was partly lines with the Progressives and farm group supporting the Republicans, in return for their votes to continue the estate tax.

Farm Tariff Rider Defeated
Several determined last hour efforts by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to attach farm relief tariff riders to the bill were defeated, as was an amendment proposed by the Democrats and which first succeeded in getting by which would have added \$2,000,000 to the tax cut by fixing a graduated scale of lower rates for corporations with incomes of \$15,000 or less.

After three efforts, Mr. Smoot succeeded in defeating the provision. The rejection was effected by the vote of Vice-President Dawes, who broke a 23-to-23 tie.

Comparison of Bills
A comparison of the House and Senate bills is given in the following table:

REDUCTIONS			
	House Bill	Senate Bill	
Corp. tax.....	\$164,000,000	\$82,000,000	
Corp. exemption.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	
Graduate corp tax.....	24,000,000	24,000,000	
Surplus readjust.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Automobile tax.....	68,000,000	68,000,000	
Earned inc. cred.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Admission tax.....	3,000,000	17,000,000	
Club dues exemp.....	5,000,000	1,000,000	
Capital stock tax.....	4,800,000	
Produce sales tax.....	3,000,000	
Cereal beverge tax.....	185,000	185,000	
Wine tax.....	820,000	250,000	
Fgn-built yachts.....	10,000	
Total reductions.....	\$292,515,000	\$208,625,000	
INCREASES			
	House Bill	Senate Bill	
Non-res. stockholders' tax.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
Prize-fight adm.....	750,000	750,000	
Fgn-built yachts.....	10,000	
Total increases.....	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	
Total Net Reduction.....	\$289,765,000	\$205,875,000	
SURPLUS RATES IN SENATE BILL			
The surplus rates and classes made in the Senate bill, together with those at present, are as follows:			
Net Income, Surplus Rate	Net Income, Surplus Rate	Net Income, Surplus Rate	
\$18,000-\$21,000	5	\$18,000-\$20,000	5
\$21,000-\$24,000	6	\$20,000-\$22,000	6
\$24,000-\$28,000	8	\$22,000-\$24,000	8

American Academy Honors Foreigners

Names New Members Outstanding in Arts and Sciences—Officers Elected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Edward B. Wilson of Harvard University has been elected president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, according to announcement just made here.

Arthur E. Kennelly, George H. Parker and George L. Kittredge, all of Cambridge, Mass., were elected vice-presidents; Robert P. Bigelow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was re-elected corresponding secretary; Charles B. Gullik of Harvard University, re-elected secretary, and Ingersoll Bowditch of Jamaica Plain, Mass., treasurer.

Charles A. Kraus of Providence, R. I.; George R. Minot of Boston, and George L. Kittredge, all of Cambridge, Mass., were named councilors to serve for four years. Harry M. Goodwin of Brookline, Mass., was named librarian, and William S. Franklin of Cambridge, editor.

Among the newly elected foreign honorary members of the academy are Friedrich Paschen and Wolfgang Kohler of Berlin; Francis Arthur Barker, Alfred Barton Rendle, Charles Tate Regan, Karl Pearson and Richard Burdon Haldane (Viscount Haldane of Cloan) of London; Mikinosuke Miyajima of Tokyo and Henri Louis Berge of Paris.

Thirty-three fellows and 21 associates were elected to the academy, which is one of the group composing the American Council of Learned Societies.

LONG FLIGHT RECALLS LINDBERGH'S PARIS TRIP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's arrival at Le Bourget a year ago after his New York to Paris flight was observed here in an unusual manner through a series of coincidences.

A Ryan monoplane, almost a duplicate of the famous Spirit of St. Louis, arrived here from San Diego, Calif., piloted by Lieut. Walter C. White. It had covered exactly 3600 miles, the distance Colonel Lindbergh flew, and its elapsed time, barring a short trip from Mitchell to Curtis Field while it was at New York, was 33 1/2 hours, the same time Colonel Lindbergh took. Its arrival was only 30 minutes from the exact hour at which Colonel Lindbergh's wheels touched French soil a year ago. A large crowd was on hand to see the plane arrive.

DR. MARSHALL DECLINES CALL
PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, recently resigned president of the Connecticut College for Women, who has been in this city conferring on a project for establishing a women's college on Onota Lake, has declined a call to become pastor of the First Congregational Church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Hugh Gordon Ross, now in Scotland.

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Secretary of N. E. A. Reviews
Disclosures Made Before
Federal Trade Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, in a letter to the executive committee, reviews the findings of the Federal Trade Commission in regard to the "power lobby" in relation to public schools.

Mr. Crabtree says, "The Federal Trade Commission is going deeper and deeper into the operations of the power lobby. It is inquiring into what was done in each state. It has established that the main purpose of the various power publicity bureaus in getting information into the schools, was to influence the thought of the next generation of voters on the power question."

"The following and similar questions have been asked over and over again. 'Would you look upon it as within the range of propriety and proper ethics of a school man to accept pay from you for getting this propaganda into schools? Did this superintendent know that you were doing this to influence the next generation of voters to vote right on the power question? Did you know that the political question of public ownership of utilities, or did you mislead him as teachers and pupils have been misled? Was it your plan to hide the real motive for going to thousands of dollars of expense to get useful information into the schools?'"

"I am planning to get reports of these hearings for information of the Executive Committee. Perhaps you could also get a copy through one of your Senators or Congressmen. Joe Carmichael of Iowa and Thorne Browne of Nebraska have during the hearing of utilities, or did you mislead him as teachers and pupils have been misled? Was it your plan to hide the real motive for going to thousands of dollars of expense to get useful information into the schools?'"

"The fact that our people who helped for pay or without pay were ignorant of the main purpose of the propaganda only emphasizes the need of paying attention to what has taken place. The dangers from this particular source are at an end. But there are other agencies. Perhaps we can make it more difficult for such a thing to happen again. Of course we all know that much less was accomplished of these thousands of dollops than was expected in the ex-lars."

**Friend to America
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Mrs. Brooks-Aten Makes Possible Study of John Bright, English Commoner

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—James Thayer Gerould, librarian of Princeton University, has just announced that funds have been given by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten of New York City, for the purpose of collecting literature upon the life and times of

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John Bright, England's "Great Commoner."

This collection has promise of being one of the most complete compilations in the United States concerning the life and times of the English statesman who used his influence to prevent England from supporting the Confederate Government during the Civil War.

A bookplate designed by E. B. Bird has been prepared for the books in this collection. It bears the inscription: "Princeton University Library. To the memory of John Bright, 1811-1889, Britain's Great Commoner and America's friend in time of need. Gift of Florence Brooks-Aten." In the frame of the design is a quotation from John Bright: "All my sympathies and hope are with those who are for freedom."

Road Opens Way to Mountain Park

Pacific Northwest to Have
New National Playground
in Cascade Range

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONGVIEW, Wash.—A new national park playground for the Northwest will be opened up this summer to the public, with the completion of a road into the Columbia National Forest, Mt. St. Helens and Spirit Lake.

Mt. St. Helens, one of the major peaks of the Cascade range, rises nearly 10,000 feet, and is now capped the year around. It is about 40 miles east of the Pacific highway, at this point. Until three years ago, it was entirely inaccessible except by foot, but since has been reached by a road, which is now in good condition except for the last 15 miles. It will probably be two or three years before the road is passable clear in to the lake, which lies at the base of the mountain.

The road goes for more than 20 miles through a virgin forest, and the lake itself is entirely surrounded by a heavy growth of Douglas fir, which grow down to the water's edge.

The country is practically in its primitive state. Except for a summer camp maintained by the Portland Y. M. C. A., there has been no resort development at the lake, although there is some development planned for this summer. A group of Longview men propose to erect the first unit of a hotel structure.

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MILLINERY
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Sunday Dinners, 1 to 2:30 and 6 to 7:30, at \$1.50
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Beautiful Shoes
355 Westminster Street
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MAY SALES
Underwear
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Footwear
offer you
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Jones' Arcade Stores
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Why Did Ford Go Abroad? for Bird or Cheese?

(Continued from Page 1)

celebrities of two centuries ago and there he went, accepting upon his departure one of the tins upon which the cheese was toasted.

American circles in London are quite ready to believe that the motor magnate's visit was almost entirely dissociated from his commercial, financial and industrial projects and that he was merely here for a real holiday. He passed most of his time in sight-seeing, much of it afoot, and at least on one occasion stopped minutely for some time a traffic jam in one of the "bottle-necks" of the Strand and watched the police handle it.

There is no doubt Mr. Ford enjoyed his European trip with all the zest of a schoolboy. Before leaving America he had been urged by a friend, so the story goes, not to miss seeing Beaulieu, one of England's beauty spots, and accordingly, he set out by car for the New Forest Village. Owing to the geography being confusing to strangers, the chauffeur missed the road and 40 miles were traversed on the way from Southampton before the party reached its destination. The next day English newspaper headlines announced Mr. Ford had been "Lost in the Forest."

Official "Go" for New Model
An important business touch was given to his visit to the Trafford Works of the Ford Motor Company near Manchester when Mr. Ford gave the official word "Go" to the management authorizing the immediate production of the new model, about which there had been so much secrecy and public wonder.

The old joke about Baedeker's recommendation to the tourist that "both Oxford and Cambridge should be visited; if time presses, Cambridge may be omitted," was recalled when Mr. Ford went to Oxford. He didn't go to the university, but made straight for Cowley, where he paid a surprise call to the Morris Motor Works and witnessed the making of an English car from start to finish.

Later, Mr. Ford was entertained at a luncheon in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, at which Viscount Reading and Sir John Simon were the other guests. It was his first visit to the British Parliament. The man from Detroit showed little interest in politics, but when subjects such as transport and labor saving were broached, he entered heartily into the discussion. He spoke, among other things, of saving one ton of coal in every seven by preventing waste.

**E. O. CHASE HEADS
RHODE ISLAND MASONS**
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Edwin O. Chase of Providence was elected Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island at the 138th annual communication of the Grand Lodge here. Among the visitors were John A. Dutton, Grand Master, Jacob C. Kinnock, Past Grand Treasurer for Rhode Island; C. Albert Schultz of New York; Robert Walker, Grand Master; E. Lewis, Grand Chaplain and Arthur N. Nash, Past Grand Master of Connecticut; William P. Vandergrip, Grand Master; Donald J. Bergant, Senior Grand Warden, and Benjamin F. Havens, Deputy Grand Master of New Jersey, and H. P. Bagley, Past District Deputy Grand Master of Massachusetts. Seven of the Past Grand Masters of Rhode Island were in attendance.

**The Most Comfortable Feet Wear
Matrix Shoes**

Feet shod in Matrix are happiest, for they know no discomfort, are perfectly supported, and have had to do no breaking-in! And the beautiful style of Matrix Shoes is fit outward expression of the happiness within.
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E. E. Ballou
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Real Princess Flouncing
Made in Belgium; exquisite designs for trimming the bridal gown or veil. 36 inches wide. Yard—
\$5.98 and \$6.25
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White, Cream, Jade, Blue and Black. 18 to 36 inches wide. Priced according to width and quality.
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BALLYROOD SPORT SUITS
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Plus-Four knickers and long trousers make these suits practical for sports or business wear.
These suits are sold by us exclusively.

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Broadcloth and flannel shirts with collars attached for sport wear. A very complete and attractive line of golf shoes and sport sweaters.
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SAMOAN UNREST SAID NOT TO BE NATIVES' WORK

Retiring Administrator Declares Non-Native Elements Have Stirred Up Sedition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sir George Richardson, the retiring Administrator of the mandated territory of Samoa, has returned to New Zealand whence he will go to Geneva, to appear before the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Discussing the situation in Samoa, Sir George declared that much of the trouble on the islands arose from a small, non-native section of the community in Apia, some of whom live in the past and yearn for the good old days, when the natives were, comparatively speaking, a non-progressive, and uneducated people.

The leaders in this movement, he said, had let the natives think they had great power and could reverse the findings of the recent Royal Commission. The natives could not reason as white men could, and a small coterie of chiefs were receiving instructions from some of these non-native leaders. He was satisfied that but for this influence the Mau movement would die down. The Mau had developed into a revolutionary movement, and he thought it a serious mistake to influence natives in this way.

The boycott of trade, said Sir George, was an attempt to impress the people of Apia and tourists. When the Tofua, the steamer running a regular service to New Zealand, came in, the disaffected element dressed up in uniforms and paraded in order to show visitors that Samoa was a disappointed country. The natives had been impressed by the arrival of the warships. They expected a Government to be strong and they wanted tangible evidence of strength.

The retiring administrator said the New Zealanders should not judge the Samoan situation in Samoa from their experience with the Maoris. New Zealand was a civilized country in which the Maoris were a mere handful. In Samoa there was one white person to every 100 natives. More than 100 natives had been killed over in Samoa one out of every three male natives over 21 years of age was a chief holding a title which gave him prestige and privileges, and freed him from the obligations of the Mau. The Samoans had not experienced the struggle for existence in which the Maoris had been involved. The Samoans were adepts at political intrigue, and their chiefs were ambitious men. Many would support a change of government if they thought it would result in their getting official positions.

Before the recent arrival of British warships there was no military force in Samoa. There was a native police force, with one or two white officers. At present a detachment of marines from the two cruisers is doing patrol duty there. These will be replaced by a force of military police specially recruited in New Zealand. This body, numbering between 70 and 80 has already left for Samoa.

Zionist Task Is Union of Races

Linking Primitive Arabs With Modern Farmers Is Need, Says Vandervekle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Palestine's problem, said Emile Vandervekle, the Belgian statesman, in a recent lecture at the Hebrew University here, is the bringing together of two peoples of unequal developments. It is the forming of contacts "between a peasantry chained to ancient methods, and modern farmers ready to embrace every new system, between Jewish laborers who have graduated from Socialist schools and demand a just wage, and Arab laborers sustained by little, but still staggering under a burden of slavery which the past has fastened on them."

"To bring peace between these different elements, to accord to each his place in the sun, to enthrone justice over all, to raise the standard of the one without lowering the other, to create between Arab and Jew a relation of complete equality and co-operation for the benefit of both, this must be the aim not only of the Mandatory Government, but of Zionism." Continuing he said: "I have known of the measures that Zionism had taken to make the national home a living reality, but I had to come here in order to appreciate the extent of the accomplishment and the heroic persistence making these achievements possible."

"I have visited the agricultural communes," he said, "conversed with the workers taking part in the sub-time experiment, and the agricultural collectives. I have looked into the co-operative marketing, and I have been in touch with the strong labor federation whose 30,000 members represent nearly all the Jewish labor in Palestine. And finally, I am with you here upon this mountain crowned by the Hebrew University, an exalted symbol of the Jewish revival."

1000 French Students Examined by British Business Men in Paris

Cause of Anglo-French Amity Furthered by Annual Examinations in Commercial English Held by Chamber of Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Examinations in commercial English of more than 1000 candidates have just been held here by the British Chamber of Commerce. The examinations are conducted without cost to the candidates. The motive is solely to strengthen Anglo-French amity. No other examination in France in commercial English has the standing of this of the British Chamber of Commerce, and its diplomas are eagerly sought, being accepted in all business circles as guarantee of "at least a sufficient knowledge of English for ordinary commercial purposes." Of such value are these examinations that the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Paris has now instituted Spanish examinations along much the same lines, giving credit for the idea to the British Chamber. In London, the French Chamber of Commerce is studying a scheme to introduce in England similar examinations in commercial French.

E. A. Beazley, chairman of the education committee of the British Chamber in Paris, declares that if they desired to increase their publicity, there would be, without doubt, 10,000 applicants annually for examination. But since all the work of preparation and the correction of papers is done voluntarily by business men, as a rule members of the Chamber, it seemed unwise to expand beyond what they could comfortably handle. For the last two years there have been from 1000 to 1200 candidates. The examinations were instituted in 1901, when there were 12 candidates. In 1921 the field was extended to the whole of France, instead of being confined to Paris. The result was 345 candidates in 1921, since when the number has increased rapidly.

Many candidates who failed the

previous year usually appear the next year, or those with only "fair" come up again seeking to have "good" or "very good" on their diplomas. Of the 4000 candidates last year only 40 per cent passed at all. Not one was graded "excellent" and only 6 were "very good." The examination is stiff. And yet, no one seems discouraged; while each year the diploma takes on a little more dignity.

Examinations are held simultaneously in various large cities and consist of: Translation of 20 current commercial phrases from French into English; writing of a short essay; translation of an ordinary business letter; passing of a short oral examination, and the taking down of a short dictation.

The Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador, is keenly interested in the project and was present this year for the opening of the Paris examinations. The French Government has given its cordial approval of the splendid work undertaken by the British Chamber of Commerce.

LIQUOR SMUGGLER FINED AT RAMSGATE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
RAMSGATE, Eng.—The first case of liquor smuggling here in more than 30 years was heard when Samuel Marshall of Ferrybank, Ireland, mate of the three-masted schooner Hawarden Castle was fined £21 10s. 10d. for being in illegal possession of 16 bottles of gin, whisky and cordials.

P. C. Warner, waterfront superintendent of Dover, said that "whole sale smuggling" has been going on some time. The high price of liquor in Britain is said to have made illicit trade profitable.

A Sunny Haunt of Birds in South Australia



GLIMPSE OF CAPTAIN WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL GARDEN NEAR ADELAIDE
Looking Out From the Naturalists' Veranda Upon the Wealth of Sub-Tropical Flowers and Shrubs, the Eye Reams to the Tall Gum in the Background, in Which Feathered Warriors From All Parts Gather at Nesting Time, There to Make Their Homes Free From All Molestation.

Bird Life of Australia Finds Sanctuary in Parks of Captain White's Adelaide Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Encircled by tall gums and extensive parks on the western side of Adelaide's metropolitan area is Captain White's beautiful home, a veritable sanctuary for the bird life of the district. Here the air is full of song from the twittering of the wrens and tits to the noisy fluting of the magpies and the reverberating laughter of the kookaburras.

Here the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides hold their camps in the leafy shade of the park and listen to Captain White's stories of the birds. Here he still preaching the sin of ruthless destruction to the boys and girls of the public schools," declared Captain White. "It is there we must look for the naturalists and bird protectors of the future. We must start early and teach them to love our feathered friends."

Captain White goes into the schools and talks to the children on birds,

and a competition essay is written every year on a bird and tree subject and the winner gains for his school the honor of having the cup and banner.

"I have numerous hollow logs in my trees," said Captain White, "to encourage owls and other birds to nest. There are large Chinese bamboos for the tree martins, and while in Australia's mild climate birdhouses are not necessary as in the United States, a proper supply of water in the dry seasons is one of the first essentials for the birds' happiness. My grounds are full of wild bird life. If I am alone, wrens, flycatchers, kites, minahs, magpies and magpie larks will gather around, but as soon as a stranger puts in an appearance they are off to cover and do not return until after his departure. Wild birds are very quick to recognize their protectors, and will congregate when cared for and given unmolested freedom."

OPEN-AIR ART SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEXICANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A score of talented Mexican boys and girls are being developed into artists in the first open-air school of painting in Mexico under the direction of a woman at Los Reyes, in the municipality of Coahuila, a short distance from this city.

Credit for the establishment of the school is due Señora Rosario Cabrera, a young artist, and the studies of the juvenile painters are under the supervision of the professors of Bellas Artes, Mexico's greatest school of arts. The youthful students are partial to nature studies, and the open-air school makes it easy to select birds, domestic animals, flowers, trees and landscapes as subjects for their canvases.

EARLY SHAKESPEARE BOUGHT FOR £4000

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Frank Sabin bought a copy of a first folio of Shakespeare, 1623, at Christie's for £4000. The copy had some defects such as mended margins, but it was in good condition. The record for a first folio is £8600 paid by Dr. Rosenbach some years ago for the Burdett Company and which was one of the finest that had ever come into the market.

The copy just sold formerly belonged to the Rev. Thomas Williams, late Dean of Landaff. One American collector possesses no fewer than 30 copies of first folios.

Garden Furniture

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Lounging
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This beautiful lounging garment, made up in twelve contrasting colors, tailored to your measure to insure perfect comfort. Made of highest quality art silk.

We have openings for full time as well as part time representatives, also District Managers.

Fairview Manufacturing Co.
131 So. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dress Clothes For June Weddings

We are ready for this season's "crop" of new bridegrooms with dress clothes of that superb quality found only at Scott & Company's. Finer fabrics, more hand tailoring, every garment made in our highly specialized Boston workrooms—ready-to-wear, at these moderate prices—

Tuxedos and trousers \$75
Full dress \$80
Cutaway coats and waistcoats \$60 & \$65
Youths' Tuxedos and trousers \$50 & \$55

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

whole length of the harbor, a natural, protected basin between Sealine and the island of Amak.

The building of the first of the new bridges, the Langebro, has now been decided upon, to replace the present bridge of the same name. This will be a high-level bridge, 25 meters broad, with six tracks, of which two are reserved for the tramways. It is proposed to build a special low-level bridge for the railway which will offer no impediment to shipping, the wide aperture only being closed when trains pass.

As the new bridge has to be built where the existing bridge stands, this will have to be removed and a temporary bridge constructed which will cost some \$400,000, and which it is proposed to use when the other bridge, the Kaipplebro, has to be rebuilt, at a later date.

The cost of the new Langebro is calculated at \$2,200,000.

ANCIENT ROMAN TOWNS FOUND IN MOROCCO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—A group of prominent French and other archaeologists, on the invitation of the Spanish Government, recently visited the newly excavated ruins of Luxus and are said to have been greatly interested in all the discoveries already made. The Spanish authorities are making excavations in their Moroccan possessions in order to uncover the remains of this ancient city, which was built on a hillside close by the spot where the actual Larache now stands.

Luxus is reported to have been founded by the Phoenicians and later, over 2000 years ago, the legions of the Caesars used it with another famous city called Volubilis, as one of their chief bases in their African Empire. Greek legends place the Hesperides Gardens there, where golden apples (oranges) grew.

ROYAL GIFT OF DEER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—One of the attractions around the city of Copenhagen is the Deer Park, which is one of the preserves of red deer belonging to the State. After the visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark to England, King George has presented five bucks from the breed of Scotch red deer to Denmark.

Catherine Gannon, Inc.
Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

AFTER the Theater or Church enjoy Refreshments at Soda or College Ice, or perhaps, Waffles.

Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

As a first move the areas of the harbor will be greatly increased, with ample accommodation for an industrial harbor, especially on the Sealand side. Further, the means of communication across the harbor—the bridges—must be such that they allow of vessels passing through the

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Hosiery to match any shoe in all the newest shades.

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Goes in for Sports

This week we present in our new Junior Misses' Department on the Sixth Floor

Miss Rosebarrie
Sports Model

Combining print blouse with solid color skirt

22.50
specially priced

The second appearance of this popular young lady is in a two-piece frock of flat-crepe. She is ready for country club or mornings in town. Her pleated skirt of a solid color, has a hem of printed silk matching the straight little belted blouse. About her neck she ties a kerchief of matching print which she wears when on the golf course.

JUNIOR MISSES—a new dress each week of outstanding value and charm, which we have named the "Miss Rosebarrie," appears at the special price of 22.50.

SIXTH FLOOR—CENTER BUILDING.

Speech Audible in 8 Languages at Once, at Choice of Listener

Labor Conference at Geneva to Use Device Which Will Enable Translation to Be Given Simultaneously With Original Speech

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Thanks to E. A. Filene of Boston, the listeners at the annual conference of the International Labor Office which opens at Geneva on May 30 will have the choice of five or six different languages in which to hear the speeches as they all sit side by side in one and the same hall.

This seeming miracle is accomplished by placing a number of interpreters in close proximity to the speaker, each interpreter being equipped with a microphone, the unhooking of which brings all parts of a transmitting system into operation. The interpreter will merely whisper into his instrument in a voice low enough not to disturb either his fellows or the speaker; the translation will then be electrically amplified and delivered to specially designed listening instruments in the body of the hall. By just turning a dial on which the various languages are marked the listener will be able to hear the speech in any language he chooses.

The system was tried out on a small scale at last year's conference with considerable success, but has since been further developed. Mr. Filene, the originator of the scheme, having supplied the funds for the many experiments which were necessary. The greatest difficulty was the exclusion of the speaker's voice from those listening to the interpretations in the body of the hall. This was overcome by means of a special type of microphone which remains unaffected by a speaker's voice even a few feet away, and of a special type of pneumatic ear-piece weighing only

3 1/2 ounces which completely closes the ear to all extraneous sounds. The apparatus has been designed for any number of languages up to eight, but it is expected that this year only about half that number will be used. Even so, the time saved will be very considerable, for it was formerly necessary for each speech to be interrupted while the interpreters one after the other rendered it into the other two of the International Labor Office's official languages, French, German, and English.

The International Labor Office is also experimenting with a new device by means of which both the speeches and their interpretations will be recorded automatically without the intervention of shorthand reporters.

SCOTS AUSTRALIANS TO ENJOY RADIO

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Preliminary to the forthcoming trip to Scotland of 635 Scottish Australians, the London, Midland & Scottish Railroad carried out a wireless test on one of its fast trains, with a view to enabling visitors from the Antipodes to hear Melbourne and other home cities as they travel north to Edinburgh.

The travelers were the guests of the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Batho, and the corporation of the City of London, later attending a reception and being entertained by the Duke and Duchess of York at St. James's Palace.



The Thurman Roller Type Awning

Easily installed. No screws or holes to be bored. Window can be raised or lowered with awning in any position, giving perfect ventilation and preventing steamy windows and giving protection from sun, rain, and snow.

Black waterproof, diamond figured fabric material. \$5.00 per pair (2).

THE THURMAN JUNIOR TYPE AWNING

Adjustable to any position. As easily installed as roller awning. Does not interfere with operation of window.

Blue, waterproof, diamond figured fabric material, with silk fringe. \$3.00 per pair (2).

When ordering, state awning size number, make, year, and type of car.

Awning Size Number (19 1/2, 21 1/4, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100)

Fit Window Opening, inches (19 1/2, 21 1/4, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100)

Awning Size Number (19 1/2, 21 1/4, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100)

Fit Window Opening, inches (19 1/2, 21 1/4, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100)

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Two-day Puyé Detour —\$40
Historic Santa Fé Trail and Old Santa Fé; Tesuque, Santa Clara and Santo Domingo Indian pueblos, and the great cliff dwellings at Puyé.

Three-day Taos-Puyé Detour —\$57.50
All of the two-day Detour plus a magnificent 150-mile motor drive to fascinating Taos Pueblo, via the rugged gorge of the upper Rio Grande.

NOTE: Rates cover every expense including motor transportation, courier service, meals and hotel accommodations with bath.

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Many candidates who failed the

These summer fashions at Filene's

JACKETS—no matter where or when you go you'll see jackets as part of the costume. Short flannel or velvet jackets over tennis dresses; jacket costumes of silk, or linen with silk; even in the evening, lace or velvet jacket coats over evening gowns.

YOUR EVENING COAT—should be transparent velvet to be really smart. Many three-quarter length coats will be worn, for this is a graceful length with the very long and uneven dresses.

KERCHIEFS—Do you think this a queer item for fashion news? Not when you know the kind we mean. Colorful print kerchiefs that you tie around the neck in the back, like a collar—or swathe around your head for tennis. Even in the evening, hankies are important—large, filmy ones that you tie about the wrist gracefully.

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Many candidates who failed the

BOSTON CLUB SURPRISES FANS

Yankees Forced to Limit to Win One Game of a Doubleheader

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	6	.800
Philadelphia	19	8	.704
Cleveland	21	13	.618
Boston	14	16	.467
St. Louis	14	19	.424
Detroit	13	23	.361
Washington	11	26	.355
Chicago	11	22	.333

THE BOSTON RED SOX defeated the New York Yankees, Monday, in the first contest of a doubleheader, 8 to 4, an accomplishment that has been earned by only three other clubs in the American League. In the seven hits of the league leaders to four hits, while his teammates were making seven, out of the Yankees' lineup, Boston's Babe Meusel with Ruth and Gehrig on bases, resulting in enough runs to win the game. The Sox won the second Sox against the Yankees, Monday, was a pleasant surprise to the thousands of Astorians who gathered in the stadium and even merited the applause and commendation of New York followers who gathered to witness the two games.

Philadelphia took advantage of the one defeat of the Yankees to win up on the New York Yankees, Monday, by clinching both contests of a doubleheader with Washington. This puts the Athletics in first place with 1½ games ahead of the third-place Cleveland Indians. The two defeats

club down from sixth to seventh place, putting Detroit up one position. The two doubleheaders were the only games played in the league on Monday.

The victory of the Red Sox over the Yankees had other merits. It brought

[illegible]

The Athletics worked hard to win their two games against Washington. In each game the Senators made the most hits with 15 in the first contest.

to Philadelphia's nine and six to Philadelphia's three in the second. Both contests were immensely interesting, the first going 13 innings with Quinn and Zachary pitching the entire game. Quinn was credited with his fifth straight victory in the opener and Walberg won his sixth straight in the final. Hadley got into his initial game as a starting pitcher for the Senators

and pitched brilliantly. Except for a home run by Dykes, he might have won his game. Only three hits were made against him. Sisler made three hits in the first game for Washington, playing left field, but was unable to hit safely in the second contest. The

AT NEW YORK												
First Game												
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston.....	0	0	1	5	6	3	0	0	0	5	6	0
New York.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	
Batteries—Morris and Heving; Shealy.												
Pitchers—Campbell and Grabowski; Losing												
Catcher—Shechter; Infielders—Guthrie, Hil-												
brand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 15m.												
Second Game												
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	3	4	1
Boston.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Hoyt and Collins; Ruffing and Hofmann. Umpires—Hildebrand, Frmsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	9	3
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	15	2

Batteries—Quinn and Fox; Zachary
and Quinn. Time—38.00.
McGowan and Connolly. Time—3h. 40m.

Second Game

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Batteries—Vaughn, Vail and Cramer;
Bradley and Ruel. Umpires—McGowan,
Connolly and VanGriffin. Time—1h. 20m.

**WESLEYAN TO CURTAIL
CHAPEL IN EXPERIMENT**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—An Wesleyan
college in the city of Middletown has
announced that chapel services will
be attempted at experimental intervals
next year according to an
announcement made by James L.

Conaugh, president. Instead of having daily 10-minute services at 5:50 a. m., as at present, only three services a week will be held, these to start at 10 a. m., lasting until 10:20. If this plan is successful next year it will be continued in the future.

herwise the present program will be resumed. Two services a week will be strictly religious, while the third will be of a secular nature, with addresses by the President or a member of the faculty, and occasional musical programs.

BEACON AT PROVIDENCE
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The first rway beacon in this city will go to operation soon. The light, of 100,000 candle power, will be placed on the roof of the new hotel, and will rotate at the rate of two revolutions a minute. The light will be visible from 10 to 30 miles, according to weather conditions.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 10. (AP)—

	1901	1902	1903
Birmingham	27	11	711
Memphis	24	15	615
Mobile	21	17	553
New Orleans	18	19	485
Shaville	17	21	447
Little Rock	15	21	417
Attanooga	16	23	410
Santa	13	25	342

RESULTS MONDAY
Nashville 4, New Orleans 2.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS
Colgate 4, Brown 2.
Holy Cross 5, Bowdoin 4.
Harvard 6, Williams 2.

10

RADIO

Radio Is Bringing Alaska Nearer to United States

Short Waves Promise New Progress—Soldiers Enjoy Privilege of Far North Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There are many men still active who helped build the 1400-mile line system which first linked interior Alaska with the rest of the world something more than a quarter century ago, despite the arduous task of stretching wires for a telegraph system over mountains and passes never before trodden by white men. But the Army Signal Corps finished the job in due time, and the outposts of Alaska "talked" with civilization.

Today nearly the whole system is in the scrap heap, superseded by that wondrous new art—radio. No one dreamed then that the day would come so soon when the invisible lines of the ether would carry the Alaska's messages, for Marconi was only beginning to experiment in a practical way with distance radio-telegraphy at the time.

Least of all did young Lieut. George S. Gibbs, freshly risen from the ranks for his record in the Spanish-American War, now Major-General Gibbs, one of the youngest to wear two stars in the army, and charged among other duties as Chief of the Army Signal Corps with administering the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, the chief means of civil and military communication in Alaska.

Twenty-six army radio stations serve Alaska, three being also cable stations. In addition, there are six cable stations. For while Alaska's interior communication is almost exclusively by radio, except for the short distance phone lines, all connection with the United States is by submarine cables extending from Seward to Ketchikan and thence to Seattle.

The day will come, in the opinion of General Gibbs' predecessor as Chief of the Army Signal Corps, Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, retired, when radio will handle the traffic directly to Seattle. A large investment, however, is represented by the cables, and they will not be discarded as long as they are useful. The army administration sees much usefulness in them for many years hence.

General Saltzman's testimony during the hearings of the beginning of the Seventeenth Congress before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations focused new attention on the Alaskan radio system. General Saltzman was called to testify just before his retirement, on this phase of the non-military activities of the War Department.

Financial Gain Great

He announced to Congress that the Alaskan system had turned into the United States Treasury during the last fiscal year \$275,000 for commercial messages handled for the general public; in addition, it handled \$130,491.79 worth of traffic for such branches of the Government as the Department of the Interior, Department of Justice and Post Office Department. It was the best year the Alaskan system ever had, he said.

No extension of the cable has been attempted, and the old cable from Seward to Valdez was discontinued and a radio station installed at Valdez.

"Will not the radio do away more or less with the necessity for a cable into that country?" asked Representative Barbour of California, the acting chairman of General Saltzman.

"I think it will," he replied. "There is no doubt that the time is coming when we can do that. The general utilization of short waves is going to make it possible. I think, for us eventually to handle all that traffic by radio. I do not know that I would like to say we can do that today."

The radio in Alaska is all operated on the long waves, but the short waves are being considered for use there.

"These short waves are tricky little things," General Saltzman told the committee. "You have to do quite a good deal of experimenting. You will find one frequency between two points that will be very good, say, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and then for some reason that we do not understand you cannot get anything more out of that frequency during the night. You must have a transmitter built so that you can have another short wave which you can work, say, from 3 o'clock on during the night. Those are not definite hours, but simply mention them as they come in my mind."

"During the day and night you find very odd conditions in regard to these short waves. One frequency will work during the day while another is better during the night. It is that work becomes stabilized a little bit, we will experiment on it and see if we cannot find some way in which to handle that business by radio."

Men Like Service

The cable and radio services employ about 165 men, including the operators and a detail sent for training. Except for the pay allowances of these men, who are all soldiers, the system is wholly self-supporting. General Saltzman pointed out that the training is "the best in the world" and that the soldiers like the service in Alaska. The difficulty is, he said, they come out as skilled radio men and are immediately taken up by communication companies.

SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS

Are Served All the Days—in a Hundred Ports in a Thousand Ways—by

The British Sailors Society

(Established 1818)

HOMES and HOTELS in 100 World Ports. CHILDREN and other dependents cared for. OCEAN LIBRARY supplied with all the latest lightness and 800 ships at sea.

INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' BROTHERHOOD meets in Christian Fellowship. KIDNEY and liver ailments. DR. HENRY W. GLOVER, Bart., 600 Commercial Street, London, E.C. 4, England.

There are few isolated places way up north of the Arctic Circle, but when they go to those places they are generally men of affairs about the little settlements.

"The Signal Corps men are the only men by whom these people in the town make contact with the outside world, and they like to have him there. They pay some attention to him. Sometimes they even make him superintendent of schools in the town, and sometimes they make him the postmaster. I have an instance in mind where some men came down not long ago and told me that our operator was acting as United States Commissioner for that section of Alaska. This, I thought, was pretty good for a private in the Signal Corps."

One of the reasons the soldiers like the service on the northern peninsula is that they become important local factors regardless of their rank. "We never have any difficulty in getting volunteers to go to Alaska," said General Saltzman. "Some of

them are sent to isolated places way up north of the Arctic Circle, but when they go to those places they are generally men of affairs about the little settlements."

ARTISTIC distinction of high order marks the farewell program of the present Columbia Phonograph Company series, on May 23 at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System through WNAW, Boston.

Miss Edna Thomas, the celebrated American actress, who sings Southern spirituals incomparably, will be heard in alternation with Felix Salmond, the master cellist. Miss Thomas, "The Lady from Louisiana," has made two world tours, and sang last year sixteen consecutive weeks of nightly engagements in London. She is also acclaimed in her native South, and will be the featured artist at the opening of the Democratic Convention at Houston.

As for Mr. Salmond, the celebrated English cellist, the coming radioist will probably be his last American appearance for some time.

Selections from Faust... Dore's "Little Wheel a-Turnin' in" Swing Low, Sweet Chariot (with harp) Edna Thomas, diseuse. Apres un Reve... Pierre Serenade... Schubert. Moment Musical... Schubert. Serenade... Schubert. Keep a-Lochin'... Schubert. Al Suzette... Edna Thomas, diseuse. First Movement Sonata in G Major... Felix Salmond, cellist. Gigue... Edna Thomas, diseuse. Little David, Play on Your Harp (with harp) Edna Thomas, diseuse. De Solange (Creole Negro lullaby in French-Spanish dialect of Louisiana) Edna Thomas, diseuse. Villanelle... Pianelli-Salmond Serenade... Edna Thomas, diseuse. Baedeker... Edna Thomas, diseuse. Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

George Olsen and his orchestra, now being featured in the musical comedy, "Good News," will present a series of concerts which will be broadcast through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA and other associated stations of the Blue Network. The first of these will be presented on Wednesday evening, May 23, at 7 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, from the NBC New York Studios.

The programs will be popular in character and will feature special arrangements of the newest numbers. Mr. Olsen has put his own staff of arrangers to work preparing the orchestration which will be used during these weekly programs.

The Ipana Troubadours, who celebrated their third anniversary on the air a short time ago and will again be heard through NBC Red Network stations Wednesday evening, May 23, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. At the time of their anniversary program they told of an elaborate birthday cake being served to members of the orchestra in the studio. Within a week thousands of letters of congratulation were received—either a picture of the cake or a picture of the Ipana Troubadours—unfortunately for the fans who wanted a share—disposed of it themselves.

The Ipana Troubadours are heard locally through WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WGY and WGR.

A male quartet will sing, "Jolly Fellows," by Rhys, in an arrangement by Herbert, during the Sylvan Foresters' program, which will be heard through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Wednesday evening, May 23, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

Other songs the quartet will include "School Day Sweethearts," "Magnolia Bloom" by Rose, Amy Woodford-Finden's "Kashmir Song" and "I Hear a Thrush at Eve" by Charles Wakefield Cadman.

Torre and Bisio, novelists instrumentalists, will play "The Doll Dance" and "My Ohio Home" in arrangements for violin and accordion. This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, KDKA and KYW.

FOR SALE

WHITE LEGHORNS

(Old English Series, No. Lancashire) Line Bred 10 years.

For size of body, for size of egg, Vigour and Reliability of Chicks. Limited number of birds from stock all from tested stock. Finest winter layers in South of England. Eggs from Stock from 10 to 2.11.10. doz. Commercial eggs 2.2.0 per hundred. Chicks double.

ARKELL

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FARRAH'S ORIGINAL HARROGATE TOFFEE

Famous for Nearly a Century

Farrah's Toffee Shop HARROGATE, Eng.

C. RASK, Orient Building

Station Road, Fleetwood, Lancs, Eng. FOR ELECTRIC BUOY LAMP'S FISHING

Will burn 120 or 240 hours. Can also be used under water if necessary. Made in 1 1/2 lb. tin. 1/6 lb. tin. Prices on application. Telephone 812 Fleetwood. Telegrams "Repair" Fleetwood

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Chocolats Le Chat d'Or

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CHOCOLATES of great distinction and chic. 5/- and 4/- per lb. Special Attention to mail orders. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.

Chocolats Le Chat d'Or

(Proprietors: Clarke, Nickolls & Co., Ltd.) 62-63 Burlington Arcade, London, Eng.

seeds, bulbs, plants, trees Everything for the Garden.

Everything good in Cathedral St. Manchester.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (590k-360k)

5:40 m.—Stock market, business news.
5:50 Pastiches wanted.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 News.
6:25 Newspaper talk.
6:35 Sessions chimes.
6:44 Juvenile Glee.
6:45 Big Brother Club: Songs.
6:54 Schoenlyand Sketch "Manhattan".
7:00 The Playgirls.
7:30 WEAF, Selberling Singers: A Lesson from La Provence (Mecode).
7:40 Where'er You Walk (Hendel).
7:50 Lonesome (Edwards), Rio (Black).
8:00 As Dawning (Caldman), Marmoring Zephyra (Jensen), Song of the Vagabonds, from Vagabond King (Fritz).
9 WEAF, Eveready Hour: "Manhattan".
10 WEAF, Cielique Club Eskimoes.
10:30 WEAF, Howard time.
10:35 News.
10:40 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning".
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cherico".
8:45 News.
9:01 Anne Bradford's half hour.
9:10 Caroline Cabot.
9:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
9:25 Friendly Mads.
9:35 Time signals, news.
9:40 m.—Friendly Mads.
9:45 The Burke, tenor: Ethel Mullen, soprano, assisting.
9:50 Edison Light hour.
10:00 Highway bulletin.
10:10 Mass. Federation of Music Clubs.
10:15 Marie Rasher, ensemble; Gladys Fitzmaurice, violinist.
10:30 WEAF, Boston (590k-360k).

5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:15 The Juvenile Smiles.
5:30 Henry Davis and his orchestra.
5:45 The Junior Sinifolians.
5:55 Baseball talk.
6:00 Musical program.
6:10 Organ recital, Lloyd Del Castillo.
6:20 "Op'ry House Tonight" WNAW.
6:30 Playhouse, "Call Tangled V".
6:40 News.
6:45 John Archer, tenor: Edith Bradford, pianist.
6:50 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
7:00 News.
7:05 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
8:30 The Polar Bears.
8:40 WNAW Women's Club.
8:50 Baseball news.
9:00 WNAW Women's Club.
9:10 Time signals; weather.
9:15 Luncheon concert.
9:25 The Suburbans.
9:30 Organ recital, Lloyd Del Castillo.
9:40 Boston Information Service.
9:45 News.
9:50 Baseball talk.
10:00 News.
10:05 Baseball results.
10:10 News.
10:15 John Archer, pianist: Paul Baugues, violinist.
10:20 News.
10:25 King Me a Song of the South, Oh, I'm Golden Slippers.
10:30 Godfrey Ludlow, Maryland.
10:35 Maryland, Sweet and Low.
10:40 News.
10:45 "Zola and Horace".
10:50 News.
10:55 Variety Half-hour.
11:00 News.
11:05 Maria Ray.
11:10 News.
11:15 Strolling Players.
11:20 Organ recital, Samuel DeHaan.
11:25 News.
11:30 Time weather.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900k-320k)

5 p. m.—Hotel Statler Ensemble.
5:15 News.
5:20 Weather, dinner dance program.
5:30 Time: Broadway Billboards.
5:45 Baseball results.
5:50 News.
5:55 Eva-Lacelline, creator of the "New York City" song.
6:00 News.
6:05 John Archer, pianist: Paul Baugues, violinist.
6:10 News.
6:15 King Me a Song of the South, Oh, I'm Golden Slippers.
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7:00 News.
7:05 Strolling Players.
7:10 Organ recital, Samuel DeHaan.
7:15 News.
7:20 Time weather.

WBZ, Boston (600k-450k)

8 p. m.—Stromberg-Carlson Sextet.
8:10 News.
8:15 Dicks' Characters.
8:20 Rhythmic Ripples.
8:25 Longines time: Continentals' music.
8:30 News.
8:35 WEAF, New York (610k-920k).
8:40 m.—Musical Miniatures.
8:45 News.
8:50 Eveready Hour: "Manhattan".
9:00 Cielique Club Eskimoes.
9:05 Time: Radio's orchestra.
9:10 News.
9:15 Janssen's orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710k-420k)

8 p. m.—Sessions, Chimes; Main Street Sketches.
8:10 N. Y. L. talk: O. H. Caldwell.
8:15 News.
8:20 Modern Meistersingers.
8:25 Bamberger Little Symphony: March of the Stars, soprano.
8:30 Time: news; weather.
8:35 Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York (600k-450k)

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8:20 Rhythmic Ripples.
8:25 Longines time: Continentals' music.
8:30 News.
8:35 WEAF, New York (610k-920k).
8:40 m.—Musical Miniatures.
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EDUCATIONAL

American Girls Talk and Think French at Vermont Summer Camp

FIVE years ago, a small group of friends, including the writer, visited Macdonough Point, Vergennes, Vt., in the company of Dr. Edward Collins, who, as former director of its summer session, was a prime mover in the establishment of Middlebury College, of the direct-method language schools which have had such signal success there.

The project of a French camp for juniors, following in general the lines laid down for Ecole Française de Middlebury, was briefly sketched for us at that time; today, Ecole Champlain has already passed the experimental stage, and the basic idea upon which it was organized has been shown to be sound.

Macdonough Point, a charming peninsula in a protected part of Lake Champlain, is further secluded by being off the main line of traffic, and in a region as yet undiscovered by tourists and campers—a truly ideal situation for the sort of camp that has been established there.

In what respects, then, is Ecole Champlain unique among camps? Like others, it aims to give the best possible training in the usual camp activities—tennis, riding, boating, mountain climbing, sports, arts and crafts and so forth. Like others, it aims to maintain a high moral as well as physical standard: simple chapel exercises begin the day. But the outstanding feature of this camp is its raison d'être, the vision that called it into being.

"Since it has been proved for adults that a modern language is best learned by living with it, hearing it, speaking it, let us give the young folks the same opportunity that was offered to their elders at Middlebury. With their greater adaptability, and an early start, they should go far in the mastery of French." Such was the reasoning of Dr. Collins and his associates in this venture, chief among whom was Prof. Williamson de Visme, pioneer in America of the reform movement in the teaching of French.

Consequently the first policy of Ecole Champlain is to have on its staff enough native French associates "to establish the charm and maintain the atmosphere of French culture." The counselors are to speak French, and are expected to speak it in the presence of the campers except when the exigencies of the moment require lapses into English.

The girls themselves are required to speak French at meal-times and in class, and are encouraged to speak it at all times. The pledge required at Middlebury is not demanded of these girls, who are, after all, seeking recreation as well as education at camp. The incentive here is supplied partly by example and emulation, but also largely by a point system; for, no matter how high a girl may score in purely camp activities, she cannot qualify for the much-desired "camp letters" at the end of the summer, without a certain minimum number of points in French.

Carefully graded into small groups, so that each member may receive individual attention, daily classes are conducted in French for vocabulary building and conversation. It is enlightening, after the first day's session, to hear the girls of a certain class group all making table talk about the scenic beauties of the landscape, using the words and idioms just acquired. "As-tu vu la montagne?" "Comment se l'appelle-t-elle?" and similar remarks are to be heard on all sides. Another group, less advanced, are assiduously making opportunities to name the various dishes set before them, encouraged by the counselors at the head of the table. And so on through the summer, with a constantly increasing vocabulary and new subjects to talk about, the girls gain confidence, until finally they are ready to try a whole day of French.

One fine morning the courageous camp appears at breakfast wearing a knot of blue, white and red ribbon, the tricolors. This is official announcement of her ambition; it is her "day," and all are thereby warned to help her by addressing her in French only. If she forgets and says only three words in English, the "day is broken" and the ribbon must be laid aside until the next day. There is friendly rivalry to see which girl will have the most unbroken days to her credit.

Another daily French exercise is the class in Comédie, in which many short plays and scenes from the classic French plays are learned, to be presented at intervals during the season. Each camper must participate in one or more of these performances, gaining thereby in mastery of the language learned and in self-confidence and poise, for the audience, true to French tradition, is always ready to laugh at a faux-pas or a ridiculous situation, yet with

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Mlle. Manette Leblan (lubb-lan). French holder of the British women's open golf championship, won at Hunsington, England.

Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaux (tshon du lah shohm), the defending French title-holder in the tourney, was defeated the first day by Miss Glenna Collett.

"Jane Eyre" (air), the name of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, and also of the principal character in the book, a governess.

Sienna (s'yeh-nah), a city of central Italy, some 60 miles south of Florence. It is planned to hold the sixth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music at Sienna from Sept. 10 to 15.

kindly sympathy for the struggling artists whose place it will later be called upon to fill.

The members of each tent, in turn, are responsible for a soiree conducted in French, which may consist of organized games, music, a masked ball or some other form of amusement. Poetry, memorized for one of the classes, must be recited at a soiree if full credit is desired.

Each camper is provided with a

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent quality of thought wherever it may be manifested, and as an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent to this column by those who are finding their way through a "growing-up" mail bag will be read throughout the world.

West Lyford, Somerset, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I feel I cannot let another day pass without sending my letter of appreciation for your wonderful Monitor. The Parent column is a great help to me, and the letters often guide and strengthen me when working out problems in my home and with my two little girls.

The whole paper is a constant source of interest and delight. The Young Folks and Children's pages have given us many happy hours together, and we all love to work out the puzzles and problems. Then these pages are passed on to other homes, where the children look forward to this wholesome enjoyment.

Mexico City, Mex.

Dear Editor:

I, too, enjoy "The Parent" section—but this I can say of the entire Monitor. Everything I read in it is something I want to know. The lack of sensational news and headlines is such a relief from the usual newspaper. May I also add that I enjoy reading about Scroggins, the Boston Common squirrel. During my stay in Boston, I became very much attached to the Boston Common squirrels and pigeons and enjoyed feeding them. Snubbs, too, has his place in my affections and I enjoy him as much as I do my pets at home.

I am not of the Clan "Parent," but having lovely nephews and nieces I am always looking for a way in which to bring out the best in them. The letter from Mrs. M. F. D. in the Monitor for May 1 presents a helpful plan, namely, a homemade report card: kindness, politeness, courage, cleanliness, order, obedience and good English. I think this report card is a good thing for the grown-ups, too, to keep a check on their actions and motives, and I intend to submit a report together with the children every evening.

Croydon, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I want to express my gratitude for the Parent column and the Children's Mail Bag of the Monitor. Although a bachelor, I am a great lover of children, especially boys, and have enjoyed reading letters from the young folk. It is a wonderful thing that the Monitor is doing in enabling the children to form personal friendship with their brothers and sisters in other lands, and I see no reason why it should not be done by growing-up folk. The father that is humble enough to make a chum of his boy is indeed wise, more than a few things a boy loves more than a grown-up friend.

I have also been interested to read letters from mothers on the management of children, as it shows that a great deal of progress has been made in this direction. No longer is it thought necessary to hurt a child in order to make him obedient, but rather it is necessary to give him a good example and show him the joys of obedience and loving kindness. The father that is humble enough to make a chum of his boy is indeed wise, more than a few things a boy loves more than a grown-up friend.

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Editor:

While my mother and I have been subscribers to the Monitor almost ever since it was started, it seems as if only recently have I begun fully to appreciate it. I look forward eagerly to receiving each copy and always find helpful articles in it. I enjoyed a trip through the Publishing House a few years ago and attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 10 years before reaching the age limit.

Perhaps I should have addressed this to the Parent Column, as I have a 17-month-old daughter and always read the letters in it, but I noticed a number of letters in the Mail Bag from boys and girls who have stamp collections, and as I have been busy this winter mounting mine, I should like to hear from any in the other countries who might like to exchange stamps with me.

Truly the Monitor with its Mail Bags is a great factor in the movement toward world fellowship.

(Mrs.) D. O. R.

From Our "Over Twenties"

Austin, Colo.

Dear Friends:

I am one of the "over twenties" and should like to be added to the swelling ranks of the Parent column. Thanks to Mrs. A. H. for her cheerful optimism and perseverance. I see that cheerful optimism is not confined to the younger people.

I have been a primary teacher six years, and I cannot begin to tell how

French copy of the New Testament and a French song book, for the chapel exercises—reading from the Bible, the Lord's Prayer and songs—are conducted in French, and the singing of French songs is a popular pastime in the evening.

With this constant exposure to French and the pleasant incentives to learn and use it, it is hardly surprising that parents are reporting the gratifying progress made by their daughters after a summer at Ecole Champlain, while it is superfluous to stress the service that this camp is rendering in fostering that international good will which comes from a better understanding of the thought and expression of a sister nation.

Except as to racial and national backgrounds, which vary geographically over the country, the students of Brookwood Labor College, Kansas, N. Y., represent, probably, a fair cross-section of the worker-student body in the trade union colleges of the United States. This year there are among them printers, miners, textile workers, hosiery workers, railroad clerks, garment workers, cap makers, a biscuit worker, an upholsterer worker, an automobile mechanic, a pocket-book worker. One of them is a man of 60, his family now grown up, his opportunity to go to school—for he went to work in a textile mill as a child of 8. Two are colored girls, and among the 42 are several other racial backgrounds. There are 12 women and 30 men.

As to Brookwood, it is a small town of about 100 people, some have come from the end of the Oregon trail. There are some from the mills of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, some from the mines of Idaho and Pennsylvania, some from the shops and offices of New York, Chicago, Denver and other cities, east and west.

Ages range from 19 to 51, with an average of 29 for the men and 24 for the women. More than half are native born, almost all from families of industrial workers.

Fifteen different trade unions are represented, and 16 out of the 42 students have held official positions of some kind in the labor movement, the textile students leading in this respect, with railroad workers second and needle workers third. In union service, 25 of the students have records of from 10 to 25 years.

As to previous education, 13 had attended grammar school, but only nine had reached the eighth grade. Fifteen had been to high school, but only six had graduated. Four had had no previous education. Three had gone to evening high schools, one had had a year in foreign public schools, while one had a foreign college education. Twenty-five, however, had attended workers' classes in three, four, and once, twice or three times a week in the others.

Most striking figures of all, perhaps, are the ages at which these students went to work. Two began when they were less than 10 years old, four when they were less than 12, and nine when they were less than 14 years old. Sixteen when they were between 14 and 16 years old. "The women, on the whole," says the students' report of this study, "began to work earlier than the men, all of the former below 18, and nearly half of them before 14."

The Bryn Mawr Summer School,

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What the Graduates Are Doing
So there are eager worker-students, and the zeal for study spreads. Of 92 Brookwood graduates, 26 are in active service with workers' classes or labor colleges. One of these is Charles L. Reed of Salem, Mass., who is director of workers' education in that vicinity for the Central Labor Union of Salem, reaching Gloucester, Peabody, Lynn, Lowell, New Bedford, and Worcester. Another is Israel Mufson, who is director of the Philadelphia Labor College. Twenty-three Brookwood graduates are now holding official positions of

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Workers' Education in the United States

By ETHEL M. SMITH

VI. The Worker-Students and Some of the Graduates
WE HAVE discussed the workers' education movement, its meaning and its scope, and some of its institutions. But what about the students? Who are they? How do they find time to go to school, when they have to work for their living? And what do they get out of it after all?

Brookwood—a cross-section
Except as to racial and national backgrounds, which vary geographically over the country, the students of Brookwood Labor College, Kansas, N. Y., represent, probably, a fair cross-section of the worker-student body in the trade union colleges of the United States. This year there are among them printers, miners, textile workers, hosiery workers, railroad clerks, garment workers, cap makers, a biscuit worker, an upholsterer worker, an automobile mechanic, a pocket-book worker. One of them is a man of 60, his family now grown up, his opportunity to go to school—for he went to work in a textile mill as a child of 8. Two are colored girls, and among the 42 are several other racial backgrounds. There are 12 women and 30 men.

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responsibility in their various unions, most of them formerly in the rank and file of labor.

Seventy-four Bryn Mawr Summer School graduates have started, or helped to start classes in their own communities upon their return from school. Matilda Lindsay, former operative in the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, who was in the first-year class at Bryn Mawr, is now executive secretary of the summer school itself. In Richmond, Va., are three other girls whose training is being

How Can They Leave Their Jobs?
It must be kept in mind, of course, when we say recruits, that something more than the student's volition is necessary to fill the workers' classes and schools, no matter how eager they are. They must have opportunity in terms of time and money. Local classes do not present this problem so acutely when eight-hour or seven-hour workers are concerned, for they can usually attend evening classes without overfatigue. But the girls who so largely constitute the industrial clubs of the Y. W. C. A. are 9, 10 and 11-hour workers. How can one or should they attempt to do at the end of a day's work like that?

As to Brookwood and the summer residence schools, the question is how to leave the job for so long, and this difficulty is met by scholarships. At Brookwood they are union scholarships, and the unions arrange for the necessary leaves of absence from

put to practical account. Mary Scroggins, garment worker, graduate of the training school of the National Women's Trade Union League, and also of Bryn Mawr, is head of the Bureau of Women in Industry in the Virginia State Department of Labor. Corabel Stillman, custom tailor, who also had a year at the National Women's Trade Union League Training School, and a summer course at Bryn Mawr, has been inaugurating the Women's Trade Union League educational work in Richmond.

Elbe Robertson, who had the course at Sweet Briar last summer, has set herself a task in Lynchburg. She is a shirt and overall maker by trade, and she has a class in workers' problems well under way. Not, however, with a teacher. She has to meet an all-too-common situation where the class has to teach itself.

"We organized Oct. 7, I think it was," she writes, "with 15 people present. Since that time we have had quite a few recruits until now I have had a class of about 25, though not all of them come every time. We meet once a week on Friday evening, either at 7:30 or 8 o'clock. We haven't a teacher, so we adopted the following plan, which seems to be working out nicely. We elected a president of our class who assigns the lessons and appoints someone to outline the lesson if there is not a volunteer to do this. Then, after we have a discussion leader and assistant elected, and a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. After the lesson has been outlined then we discuss points that are not understood by us all, and our discussion leader is of great help in this as he is a very well-informed person and has been deeply interested in the

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

News of the Clubs

FOR the purpose of "furthering international understanding and human sympathy" through a study of the dramatic masterpieces of many countries Mrs. L. A. Miller, chairman of the Fine Arts department in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has built, for club use, an outline for the study of Contemporary Drama: International. This is a study course, not definitely one year's program. The topics are arranged geographically and do not represent equal amounts of time or material. Topics must be arranged to suit available time. It will readily be seen that a survey of the contemporary drama of the world, selective though it may be, cannot be accomplished by the average person in a single year; it requires a wide range of reading. The result cannot be attained by choosing a subject here and there. Upon finishing this course which Mrs. Miller has outlined members should be familiar with about 70 of the world's greatest plays—a result worth the effort of patient and consecutive work. Mrs. Miller says: "Few of us realize how much we are indebted to literature for our conception of the world, and its changing affairs. Literature covers the past, interprets the present, and gives us a vision for

the future. The work of each nation should be studied, not as a thing apart, but in relation to the whole. Beneath the particular problem lies the universal need. Let us look for the international mind."

One copy of this study outline will be sent to any club upon request. Two cents postage should be inclosed. Address General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The third annual session of the Vassar Institute of Euthenics will be held at Vassar College from June 27 to July 27. The folder announcing it says that the institute is held for the study of human relationships and the economic, social and psychological problems of the family and the individual. To those who are interested in understanding the adjustment of individuals, in fitting the individual into the home and the home into the community, in attaining an efficiency and perfection in home making, and in utilizing the results of scientific research for better objectives and more effective methods in education, the Institute of Euthenics offers an opportunity for acquiring new ideas and evaluating older ones.

Thirty children from 21 months to 54 months of age will be accepted for the Nursery School where a careful study of each child will be made. The results of this study will be presented in written form to the parents at the end of the session. Thirty-five children from 5 to 7 years of age may be entered in the Primary Group in which the methods and ideals of progressive education will be demonstrated under the supervision of Miss Rachel Erwin of the Winbrook School.

The Iowa Club Woman reports that the Rockford Free Public Library in that State was organized by the Civic League, which is now the Rockford Woman's Club, in 1917. The nucleus of the library was formed by the donation of books by

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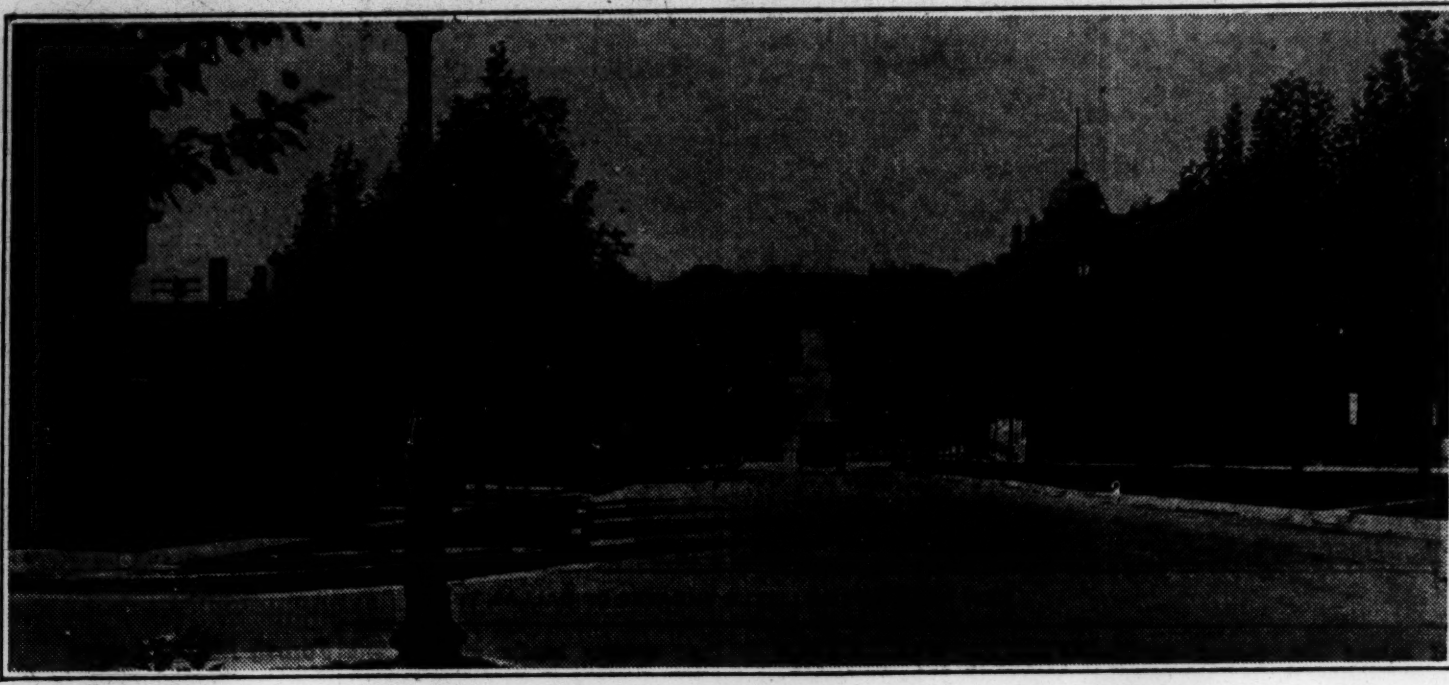
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WOMEN'S CIVIC ACTIVITY BROUGHT TREES TO THIS ONCE TREELESS CITY



Butte, Montana, is Growing Trees and Developing Gardens After a Long Period Without Vegetation Owing to a Process, Now Abandoned, of Burning Sulphur Ore in the Open. It Was Butte That First Conceived the Idea of Garden Week, Which Has Become a National Observance.

Butte the Beautiful—a Civic Enterprise Led by a Woman

NATIONAL Garden Week is observed every spring by many organizations all over the United States, but few people realize that the idea originated and was first carried out in a city which at one time had the reputation of being one



Mrs. W. I. Higgins moved to Butte from their home in Deer Lodge, 40 miles distant. Mrs. Higgins had always had a beautiful garden and, as spring came on, she longed for the joy and companionship of growing things, but business kept them in Butte, which she had long regarded as a flowerless city. They were living in an apartment and one day Mrs. Higgins took a pair of field glasses and went to the roof of the house to look at her beloved mountains in the distance. Gradually she lowered the glasses until her glance fell on the town at her feet, and to her great surprise, she saw a panorama before her which included trees and many lovely gardens.

She then telephoned to a friend and told her of the surprise she had just experienced and the friend asked her to come over to see her garden.

There she found blooming the loveliest of early perennials: Peonies, larkspur, columbine, and many others. Mrs. Higgins said, "Butte is being misrepresented. I am going to make a survey of the gardens and write a report of what has taken place to change the very atmosphere of the city."

This was the beginning of an adventure which afforded Mrs. Higgins a great deal of pleasure and stimulated flower-growing on a larger scale in the city. She went about looking for gardens, becoming acquainted with garden lovers, and finding the companionship which tillers of the soil always feel for one another.

The Butte Chamber of Commerce became interested and asked Mrs. Higgins for her opinion as to the best way to create interest in growing, flowers and making more gardens in the once barren town. She suggested that a photographer take pictures of the gardens already flourishing; that these pictures be exhibited on every possible occasion, lantern slides being made of them to be shown in the theaters, and that lectures should be conducted to encourage the planting of new gardens.

A photographer offered his services if Mrs. Higgins would show him

where there were gardens worthy of having their pictures taken. They visited 80 gardens, taking photographs of 40 of them. Many of these photographs were enlarged and exhibited at state fairs and meetings of the different state organizations, where surprise was always expressed that so much loveliness had grown up in a city once dull and drab.

Mrs. Higgins proceeded with her campaign of education in flower-growing and her plans for more gardens and trees in the city. She arranged with the Pathé Review to assemble a film showing views of lovely gardens in France, Japan and America to send out with 20 colored slides of Butte gardens. These were distributed all over the State and people began to think in the terms of the slogan: "Butte the Beautiful."

All through the winter of 1921-22 Montana people had their thoughts directed to this thing which was going on in Butte, and then, in the spring of 1922, at the suggestion of Mrs. Higgins, an entire week was devoted, by the people of that city, to promoting interest in gardens and trees. Thus in "ugly" Butte was born the first garden week.

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'Woman' or 'Lady'—'Man' or 'Gentleman'?

WHEN to speak of a woman as a "lady" and when to refer to a man as a "gentleman" are points of etiquette that seem impossible to settle by any arbitrary rules. Regardless of the ever-increasing tendency to minimize the use of both the words "lady" and "gentleman" and their plurals, there are conditions that do not seem to admit of any substitutes for these words.

In a general way it may be said that in speaking to subordinates or household employees in reference to one's friends, the term "lady" and "gentleman" should always be used.

A hostess would direct her waitress to arrange an extra place for the "lady" who was coming to luncheon, but she would perhaps mention to a friend over the telephone that she had such a charming "woman" spending the day with her. Following the same usage, the hostess would give orders for a room to be in readiness for a "gentleman" who was to stay the week-end, but when speaking of the same person to others she would say, for instance, "He is an interesting man," rather than an "interesting gentleman."

When speaking to children, particularly on the subject of manners, it is still considered correct to make a distinction in the use of the words "lady" and "gentleman." A little girl, for instance, will be told to curtsy when introduced to a "lady," but cautioned not to carry on a conversation with any strange "woman" who might speak to her on the street. While a little boy will be taught to be courteous to all "women," his mother in introducing him to a guest might say, quite naturally, "This lady used to go to school with me."

It may almost be stated as a rule that women who are careful to speak correctly never talk to men about

"gentlemen"; neither do men speak to women about "ladies." There are, of course, exceptions to these general statements, but they are worth remembering at least, as guides if nothing more. There is a seeming incongruity in the custom of always speaking of the hostess as "the lady of the house" while the host is referred to as "the man of the house," and to use the word "woman" in the first instance or "gentleman" in the second, would not be according to good usage. Apparently, however, there is no reason why the two appellations should be at variance.

In commenting on some serious breach of etiquette, one would say: "He is not a gentleman," or "No lady would do such a thing."

In such a case there would be no question as to the correct word to use. This would seem to establish a certain generic distinction showing that the terms "lady" and "gentleman" should be used to express conformity to etiquette and conditions of cultivated society, these being more or less external qualifications and often the result of desirable environment. The words "woman" and "man" are more primitive in their application. Usually are employed to describe qualities and characteristics. In describing appearance, it is customary to use "man" and "woman," as, for instance: "What a beautiful woman!"

To use the word lady in this connection would be to weaken the intended compliment. In this same category belong the words "ladylike" and "gentlemanly" which can never be replaced by the adjectives "womanly" and "manly." Usage has given to these latter words an interpretation of rich strength, courage and wholesome worth, rather than the emphasis on drawing room courtesy implied by the former.

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Theatrical News of the World

Thought Quality in the Voice

By EMMA DUNN

What the Radio Indicates

(Another article on this subject was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of May 8.)

THE radio is helping all mankind to listen—and one cannot listen without thinking—and in this way we are learning to discern the thought behind the tone.

The radio registers the thought so accurately that it is impossible to cheat in a single instance, no matter how beautiful the voice.

An artist speaking into the microphone has no possible way of knowing, from those who are listening, just what quality they are receiving. But if he is honest, that is, if he is seeing and believing what he is saying, and does not allow a single thought of fear or egotism to intrude, then, and not until then, can he be sure that he is holding the attention of the listener. If he allows his thought to wander, the thought of the listener will also wander.

For instance, during a radio rehearsal recently, I settled back in my chair in the control room (a room which is used for testing and controlling the voice before it goes on the air) to listen to a male voice which I greatly admire. The young man was rehearsing a beautiful love scene, but I found it difficult to keep my thought on what he was saying.

Finally I turned and looked through the window at the passers-by, because he could no longer hold my attention. After the rehearsal I asked him what he had been thinking of while he was rehearsing, and he said, "I came without breakfast, and I am terribly hungry. You see, he had been saying one thing while thinking of another."

The radio is doing more to teach us the true value of tone than anything that has come into human experience.

We have been told that climate, birth, environment, physical formation all play their part in bringing forth harmony or discord in the

speaking voice, but in my daily experience I find that all tone quality goes back to thought quality. If one's thought is unsteady, honest, open, free, the throat will be open and the tone will be musical and charming.

In and around New York City we hear the harsh, ugly sounds of the flat "a," which is the result of attempting to speak with a closed throat. If a student desires to correct these mistakes he can do so easily by recalling, as my voice teacher used to say, the first joyous sounds made by a baby, which are usually "ah," "ah," "oh," "oh," "oh," "ee," "ee," "ee." These sounds are made with a relaxed open throat, and it is this position of the throat that is referred to throughout the lesson.

Now let the student take for example the words, "can't," "man," "can't," "laugh," saying them first with a closed throat, and then with an open throat, giving the vowels their full value. This simple exercise will convince him that he has at his disposal a way of achieving a well-modulated voice. For instance, he will be able to see the word "can't" spoken with a closed throat will sound like "kaint"; "man" will sound like "mein"; "laugh" will sound like "laif" and he will be glad to be rid of such sounds.

To improve the general tone of the speaking voice one should read aloud whenever possible, and reading the newspaper aloud will help. If a student will take one paragraph or one verse of poetry, and ponder the meaning of it until he has the idea of it clearly established, then read aloud with a free open throat, observing carefully the vowels, particularly the vowels at the beginning of words, such as "after," "enough," "inside," "over," "under," he will be repaid by the realization that he is learning to express something he has always wanted to possess. In our next lesson we shall take up discordant accents sometimes heard in the American South.

Little Theaters In and Near San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The Players Guild of San Francisco opened the twelfth bill of its varied season with a revival of "The Mikado." Reginald Travels as Ko-Ko, cut humorous figure—eights about the stage, while Cameron Prud'homme as the Mikado proved, as ever, an excellent actor. The revival adapted the finer color schemes of the modern stage to the cultured curves of Japanese fantastic landscape.

During the seven years since it was founded the University of California Little Theater has presented many notable productions and solved many varied problems of stage settings. First thought was given by aggressively efficient kymograph apparatus in old Hearst Hall, then the present stage in Wheeler Hall, which is so narrow as to be almost two dimensional. This gives both dramatic and spatial problems to be solved. From this restricted space a special technique has been developed which leaves only the essential and significant in stage sets. This limit has often improved the effectiveness of plays that usually demand elaborate scenery and complicated stage business. For the stage play of the college season, the Little Theater Players presented Ibsen's "Ghosts" under the direction of Michael Raffetto.

The Berkeley Playhouse Association concludes its spring season with "The Boor," by Anton Tchekov, and "Master Pierre Patelin," translated from old French, by Richard T. Holbrook. Everett Glass is the director of this flourishing group of players, stage-craft workers and local patrons. It is unadorned and self-supporting. Two revivals are planned for the summer and the fall prospectus of plays is opened with "The Cherry Orchard," by Tchekov. This "little theater" is a converted small church building in the heart of Berkeley. It not only embraces clever stage sets on its small platform but it fosters art exhibits in its tiny entrance foyer which allows wall space for about eight canvases or 20 drawings; changed fortnightly.

The theatrical season for Ferrier's Theater of Art usually presents 54 performances in French in San Francisco. This year the local units of French drama, both French and American, will have given 71 performances when their season closes. The last three plays selected are comedy, "Les Fourberies de Scapin," in one act, by Theodore Balmville; "Les Poudre aux Yeux," two acts, by Labiche; and "Le Contrôleur des Wagons-Lits," a comedy by Bisson, which will be given from May 23 to June 2. One of the smallest theaters, this is one of the most effective, from the point of sustained interest. The stage-sets this season have been designed by Simon Pelenc. He is a fresco artist who turns to opera scenery and little theater effects with equal flair for modern simplification.

"Hamlet" reduced to four acts is played by the Ralph Chase Marionettes followed by "Rasputin Plays Pirate" by the Blandings Sloan Marionettes. Blandings Sloan is an artist who has taken over the Modern Gallery for the provision of a place to show puppet productions made by the increasing numbers of puppet players and makers in the San Francisco Bay region. Plays for grown-ups will be given Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays during the summer, with each production showing two weeks.

"The Puppet Players," on Filbert Street, present "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" during May, on Thursdays and Saturdays, matinees and evenings. Such is the flexibility of these players that private performances can be given in or out of the theater.

The New Films

By RALPH FLINT

IN "Steamboat Bill Jr.," playing at the Rialto, Buster Keaton and Ernest Torrence are co-starred, and they provide plenty of amusement as this tale of rival river boatmen runs its course. Mr. Keaton follows his usual line of characterization, stressing the solemnity that has come to be his badge of screen identity with as humorous results as ever. With Mr. Torrence as his somewhat farouche papa, he goes through a continually amusing series of incidents in and about an old river steamer.

Mr. Torrence gives another of his well-constructed character studies as the elder Steamboat Bill, and the two stars play into each others' hands with the pliancy of the most expert comedy team—but minus the usual inanities that accompany such combinations of screen talent. Tom Lewis, Tom McGuire and Marion Byron aid in making "Steamboat Bill Jr." the entertaining affair that it is. Charles F. Reisner directed this film from Carl Harbaugh's original story, and United Artists have provided an elaborately devised production.

"Ramona," with Dolores Del Rio at the Rialto, is tame cinema, though it ranges far and wide among picturesque settings of old California and runs the familiar emotional gamut. While good enough to look upon, this well-known Helen Hunt Jackson story of the Indian girl who reverts to her own people only to be reclaimed by the American lad in the end fails to be convincing. Perhaps Miss Del Rio, while vivid in her playing and exceedingly striking to behold, is the principal cause of this veil of unreality which shuts in on the picture almost from the start. She acts expertly, but in the grand opera manner, running from grave to gay and back again with a mechanical precision that is disillusioning. Neither Warner Baxter, in the difficult rôle of the Indian, nor Roland Drew help matters very much. Edwin Carewe has directed this United Artists picture with a certain emotional discretion and pleasing pictorial effect. Vera Lewis and Michael Visaroff are also in the cast and a running play is from the hand of Felix Fox.

Bebe Daniels The Paramount Theater last week, while stressing the advent of Paul Ash as master of ceremonies, likewise presented Bebe Daniels in her latest screen scramble, an amusing bit of adventure entitled "The Fifty Girl," written by John McDermott, and directed by Clarence Badger. The gist of this Paramount film is a juvenile wagger between Miss Daniels and James Hall, the leading man on this occasion. To the effect that a woman can run things quite as well as a man; and so, when the two young folks in question fall joint heirs to a mine, they take to the fastness of their rocky inheritance to work out the knotty problem as per schedule.

Many humorous twists are put into the regulation course of everyday mining by this shifting of responsibilities, but Miss Daniels, probably the hardest working young woman in the films, eventually wins out, only to capitulate in the end for the customary fade-out. William Austin also contributes to the lighter moments of the film.

Richard Barthelmess Richard Barthelmess returns to a type of rôle in "Kentucky Courage"

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NEW HOME OF THE LITTLE THEATER OF DALLAS, TEX.

"Queen Elizabeth" at the Everyman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

AT THE Everyman Theater, "Queen Elizabeth," by W. G. Hole, presented by Milton Rosmer and Malcolm Morley. Producer Milton Rosmer.

As the management point out, in a program note, it is a remarkable fact that the appearances upon the English stage of so prominent, and essentially dramatic, a figure as Queen Elizabeth have been casual and unimportant. The best remembered, of recent years, was Miss Clemence Dane's fine play, in which Miss Hildegarde Wright, as the Queen, gave a performance which, for its high nobility, will linger in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to see it.

Now Mr. W. G. Hole comes along with a competent and interesting, though episodic play, successfully put on at the Everyman, with Miss Nancy Price in the title-part. The years chosen for the drama's setting are those crucial ones, 1587 and 1588—the themes, the Queen's affection for Leicester, the fate of Mary Queen of Scots, and the defeat of the Armada. These episodes serve as groundwork for an individualized character study of Elizabeth, here shown as a terminant and a coquette, and as a ruler ready always to claim the praise for popular acts, and to thrust upon her ministers responsibility for unpopular ones; yet, in her secret, sovereign woman's loneliness, a faithful and single-minded "waggoner" of her beloved nation, along its arduous and difficult way.

Mr. Hole is a poet; his verse at times attains distinction, as in these lines spoken by the Countess of Leicester:

Have caught a somewhat of night from the country.
The green fields, the dusky rutted lanes,
Where primroses lie smoldering in the snow,
The slow, deliberate men of farm and fold—
Those kindly autocrats of this fair earth—
The slow plow through and through for one grave use.

And the description of the Armada, a fine passage unfortunately marred for stage purposes by its insertion in an extraneous comedy scene, not directly relevant, either in theme or handling, to what had gone before.

Mr. Hole's humor, indeed, is his weakest point, and since his drama follows, in a sense, the Shakespearean tradition, it seemed a pity that the part of Clod, the Queen's jester, was not written in lively prose. Instead of in rather dull blank verse. Mr. Hay Petrie—than whom England has no finer artist, in humorously conceived Elizabethan period work—made a gallant, and almost successful, effort to achieve the impossible. Mr. Arthur Pusey, as Leicester, spoke with intelligence and clarity.

The player who bore the drama for him "Widowers Houses." The chief guest concluded with an expression of his determination, to continue to strive, without prejudice, for the realization of all that was great and beautiful, in the art to which he had devoted his life.

"The Enemy," by Channing Pollock, will be seen in the West End, London, under André Charlott's management after a provincial tour in June. Horace Hodge, Sam Livesey and Rosalind Fuller will be in the cast.

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"Queen Elizabeth" at the Everyman

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O. P. Club Dinner to Mr. J. T. Grein

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Ipsen centenary performances in London being now at an end, it was a happy thought of Mr. Carl Hentschell, founder, and prime mover of the O. P. Club, to recognize Mr. J. T. Grein's long and distinguished services to the English theater, in connection with these last, and many previous Ipsen productions, by inviting him as the club's guest of honor, to a dinner at the Hotel Cecil. The function proved to be an interesting and brilliant one, attended by more than 350 persons, including many names distinguished in the worlds of diplomacy, the theater, and letters.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who presided, had on her left the Norwegian Ambassador who announced that His Majesty the King of Norway had been pleased to bestow upon the guest of the evening that rare distinction—a knighthood of the first class of the Order of St. Olav, which decoration, amid prolonged applause, His Excellency then proceeded to fasten upon the recipient's coat.

Other interesting speeches followed, Mrs. Patrick Campbell reading a letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw, who wrote that Mr. Grein, a Dutchman by birth, had not merely adopted England, but had also conquered her; the breach through which new life came into the English theater being opened, through Grein's agency (and William Archer's) by Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The title-part was played by Mrs. Campbell herself, who however, subsequently informed the gathering that she could not have acted quite perfectly, on that occasion, possessing, as she then did, no more than 18 months' experience upon the stage. Mr. G. F. Holland spoke of Ipsen's enduring permanence, as contrasted with so much modern drama, that, because of its contemporary, could never be more than temporary.

Mr. Grein, in response, recalled the old days when walking with the then unknown Shaw, along Hammersmith Broadway, he promised to produce for him "Widowers Houses." The chief guest concluded with an expression of his determination, to continue to strive, without prejudice, for the realization of all that was great and beautiful, in the art to which he had devoted his life.

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Modernized "Shrew" in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Royal Court Theater, "The Taming of the Shrew," in modern dress, presented by Sir Barry Jackson. Producer, H. K. Aylliff. The cast:

Christopher Sly.....Frank Pettigrew
Hostess.....Lucie Evelyn
A Lord.....Clifford Marquand
Baptista.....Clifford Marquand
Vincenzo.....Frank Moore
Petruchio.....Nigel Clarke
A Pedant.....Ernest Sidwell
A Tailor.....Anthony Eastell
Gremio.....Wallace Everett
Hortensio.....Ronald Simpson
Tranio.....Ralph Richardson
Biondello.....Wilmie Jenkins
Gremio.....Edward Chapman
Curtis.....Dorinda Wills
Katharina, the Shrew.....Eileen Beldan
Blanch, the Biondello, with his better known one: "Why Petruchio is coming in a new hat!" story was so interrupted by business as to lose all cumulative effect. Long speeches are commonly fought shy of, by modern producers; perhaps because there are so few actors who really know how to deliver them, now that pride in beautiful diction has almost vanished from our stage.

I have recently written and spoken some rather severe things concerning Sir Barry Jackson's endeavor to modernize Shakespeare; because I have long felt that the only correct way to present any period play is to do so, as nearly as may be, within the convention for which the dramatist wrote. However, what applies with full power to the great tragedies is less true of the farces; and he would be hard to please who did not find in Mr. Aylliff's ingenious modernizing of "The Shrew"—with film cameras for the wedding ceremony, and "spoof" motorcars for other homely, complete, and amusing evening's entertainment.

The farce was, possibly, rather coarsened in effect, by the interchange of free Elizabethan dialogue, and exhibition of Elizabethan manners, among people supposed to be modern. It lost, as usual, all its poetry in the translation; but by way of set-off—and the same was true of "Macbeth"—much of the wit modernized well, and seemed to cut with new edge, while one, at least, of the characters, Tranio, admirably played by Mr. Ralph Richardson, as a man quivering cockney chauffeur, put on an altogether new significance.

The dresses, and certain stage pictures, came out very well, the supper scene at the close being quite brilliant; and most of the spirited acting I liked. Mr. Scott Sunderland, the Petruchio, in common with another well-known Shakespearean character, did not "stand upon points," but—concerning himself little with "key-words" or cadences—rattled snappily through the blank verse, but plenty of good-humored zest into his acting; and in the wedding scene, did not so much as simulate anger, upon

We are beset with thieves! Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man!

On the contrary, he smiled benignly while the camera-man filmed the wedding party; Gremio held them

up with a pistol, actors, including Sly, invaded the stalls; and, to much general merriment, the act-deep fell. Miss Eileen Beldan played Katharina with well assorted fire and silliness, being excellent in her closing harangue to the "headstrong women," whom she addressed in thoroughly modern style, unusually, but sincerely, meaningfully, in consequence with powerful effect upon the audience across the footlights, which listened in rapt attention, and complete seriousness.

Mr. Wallace Everett, as Gremio, did better with his speech descriptive of the wedding than did Mr. Wilmie Jenkins, the Biondello, with his better known one: "Why Petruchio is coming in a new hat!" story was so interrupted by business as to lose all cumulative effect. Long speeches are commonly fought shy of, by modern producers; perhaps because there are so few actors who really know how to deliver them, now that pride in beautiful diction has almost vanished from our stage.

P. A.

Tulsa Children's Theater

TULSA, Okla.—The Children's Theater of the University of Tulsa has closed its second season with a double presentation, a pantomime, "The Gnomes Worked," and a Chinese play, "The Stone Prince," given in the university auditorium.

The Children's Theater was established in the autumn of 1927 as a part of the curriculum of the dramatic department of the University of Tulsa. Josephine Layman Story, director, acted twice a week on method to university students enrolled for the course, and makes the children's Saturday morning rehearsals her laboratory.

More than 500 children have enrolled this past year; the age limit is 5 to 15 years. The season opened in December with the presentation of "Cinderella" in three acts and a one-act play "Marjorie's Garden," and closed the first week in May, with some half dozen or so plays having been publicly presented.

British Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new play called "Holding out the Apple," by B. Wynne Bower, is to be produced shortly by Leon M. Lion after a short provincial tour. The cast includes Hermione Baddeley.

A new farcical comedy, "Young Ideas," by Maj. E. M. Browning, will be seen at the Garrick, London, at the conclusion of the Moscow Art Theatre season. It will have a trial run at Blackpool.



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In the evenings you can sit around a campfire of blazing pine logs, sing and eat pop corn, take part in impromptu plays or dance with collegians and cowboys. It's jolly at the Lodges—you'll find college girls "waiting on table"—and college boys hustling baggage.

Yellowstone is a wonderland of wild beauty and strange sights—geysers—boiling pools—wild animals—friendly bears—the spectacular Gardiner Canyon, Cody Road and the new Bozeman Gallatin Road. \$45—4½-day tour of the Park the Lodge way. You have an extra half day if you go on the "Yellowstone Comet"—the only solid train, Chicago to Yellowstone. Go in one park gateway, out another. It costs no more.

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Houses Cheaper
as Subsidy StopsCost of Cottages in Britain
Drops as Government
Aid Ceases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There has been a striking
fall in the cost of small dwelling
houses during the past six months.

When the Government announced
the end of the housing subsidy a few
months ago there was a loud outcry
that the loss of the subsidy would
discourage house building and that
the lack of suitable houses would be-
come more pronounced. The result
has, however, been quite otherwise.

The average cost of the non-parlor
houses built in August, 1927, by local
authorities, when the subsidy was
still in force, was £240. The same
houses were being built in February
of this year for £236, a decrease of
£4 per house, and during the suc-
ceeding weeks the cost is believed
to have fallen still lower.

There are not, of course, as many
houses actually under construction
as a year ago, but at the end of the
subsidy just over 1,000,000 houses
had been built in the preceding 12
months, so that the pressure for
dwelling accommodation is much
less than it was. Even so, there are
still 587,860 authorized houses to be
built which will receive governmen-
tal assistance, so that if local au-
thorities carry out their present
plans there will be a further 500,000
houses from this source alone.

The fact that the removal of the
subsidy has been followed by a de-
crease in the actual cost of houses
has strengthened the arguments of
those opposing all such official in-
terferences with the normal law of
supply and demand. It is true that
the housing crisis in Britain was ex-
traordinary and called for unusual
measures, but now that the building
trades are back on the same economic
basis with other industries, both as
to labor and building supplies, a
much more satisfactory state of af-
fairs is seen to exist.

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A noted British Spa near the
River Wye. Beautifully situated
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Good Menu, Central Heating, Elevator.
Large Garden with two hard tennis courts
Two Croquet Lawns

The Hotel has acquired the adjoining
The Old County Club House
the grounds of which are now connected with
the Hotel grounds. It makes an attractive
Apartment House, having Private Billiard
Rooms, Private Bathrooms, Central Heating.
Separate cuisine (meals can be taken at the
Hotel if preferred).

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near Portsmouth, N. H.

Opening June 22nd

A Beautiful Summer Home for
the family where equipment and serv-
ice is unexcelled. Golf... Tennis...
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American Plan Moderate Rates Reference Required

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A. E. Richardson, Manager

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Blossom Time and the month of
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\$5 to \$6 per day; \$25 to \$40 per week.

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Every Room has Private Bath

Single \$2.50-3.50 Double \$3-4-4.50

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Playground for Children

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

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Three blocks from Christian Science Church

One block from car line

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Weekly rates and rooms without meals on
application.

ELSIE H. A. VIRGIN, Manager

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Beautifully situated on Lake Umbagog.
New, clean and comfortable camps with all
conveniences. Central dining room. An ideal
place for those who like to fish, canoe, swim,
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Open May 28 to Oct. 10

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Essequibo July 12

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 Also calls Northward at Santos and Trinidad.

S. S. Vandyck June 9
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 *Omits Barbados.

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 3rd Cabin to South America—
 inclusive rate \$350

S. S. VOLTAIRE, July 7, 1928

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KRAFT-PHENIX CHEESE MERGER

INFLOW OF GOLD SEEN AS FACTOR IN SPECULATION

American Basic-Business Shares Corporation
Depositor

**"Pegged Dollar" Is Sought
as Means of Stabilizing
Influence on Stocks**

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
Trustee

Each FIXED TRUST SHARE represents a 1/1000th participating interest in property (deposited with the trustee).

Delmar, Inc., which will later be merged with Kraft-Phenix through exchange of stock.

Southern Dairies is in line with the program of diversification and expansion Kraft has under way, and it is not surprising that it believes the southern states hold the greatest possibilities for profitable new dairy development in the country.

Plans for expansion have already been made to extend cheese-making operations into the South in a large way. Great progress has been made, and large plants are being built in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and California. All the plants are new, modern, and will produce more than the expected amount of milk from surrounding dairymen.

Efforts to diversify Southern Dairies' operations are duplications of Kraft's and are pooling operations under unified management.

Certain observers believe business conditions and the tremendous increase in money and credit justify present stock market prices. Others, however, believe that the price is high. Prof. Gustav Cassel, international economist, now in the United States, warned against overspeculation and too high prices in an interview in New York City. He said the stock market had gone too far and added that it is the duty of the press to check speculation by keeping the public informed. To this end the MONITOR is publishing views of leaders on this subject.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Treasury Department officials have been watching the high levels to which stock prices have gone in Wall Street since the

Dividends are payable semi-annually against coupons attached to certificates.

FIXED TRUST SHARES are sold to investors by established investment houses and banks in most of the important cities of the United States and in several foreign countries, and are wholesaled to dealers by the following firms:

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Mith, Burris & Co. **Ross Beason & Co.**
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Chicago, Ill. S.W. Lake City, Utah

Surplus raw materials can also be profitably utilized. Southern Dairies, for example, has a surplus of milk in summer and has a surplus of milk in winter. Kraft has been endeavoring to build up its supplies of milk in this season.

Southern Dairies also has large and valuable facilities for cold storage surplus milk. The company is planning a pasteurization and cheese-making plant, which will preserve its indefinitely. Kraft is able to manufacture cheese economically from surplus milk and will be able to utilize the surplus from Southern Dairies operations.

The American Cheese Company is already showing definite combination

Chicago, Ill.
for Central portion of
the United States

St. Louis, Mo.
for Western portion of
the United States

National Electric Power Company

Secured 5% Gold Debentures

Due January 1, 1978

Properties controlled by this Company furnish public utility service

the two companies. Kraft and its subsidiaries have been profitable this year has been marked. Margin of profit has been approximately twice what it was in 1927. Accounting for this increase is expected to add substantially to revenue.

Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company has been profitable for the past 10 years, 100,000 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent notes. Total sales in 1927 were \$60,000,000. The company has a large property and plant are carried at \$289,083 after depreciation.

The company has 1,000,000 shares of Class A and 225,000 of Class B outstanding, and \$5,027,000 bonds Sales

the relative purchasing power of the money. In 1860 the Nation had a per capita income of \$33.85, in 1870 \$20.42, in 1880 \$41.41, in 1890 \$26.93; in 1910, \$34.33 and following the war in 1920 the highest mark ever recorded, \$56.63.

On March 31, 1928, the total was \$100,000,000. The purchasing power of \$40.24. It must be remembered, however, treasury officials say, that the purchasing power of this money has widely fluctuated during the past 60 years. It was, for example, for example, was equal to about

Price 94.50 and interest, to yield 5.30%

Descriptive circular on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

\$2,046, against \$788,888 earned in 1926. Property is carried at \$11,252,560.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston New York	
Bill loans—renewable rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	4½ @ 5½	4½ @ 5½
Customers' loans	4½ @ 5	4½ @ 5
Time loans	4	4
Cash money	4	4
Time loans	4	4
Sixty days	3½	3½
Ninety days	3¼	3¼
Six months	3¼	3¼
Last		
Today Previous		
Silver in New York 62½c	62½c	62½c
" silver in London 115½d	115½d	115½d
Gold in London . . . \$48 11½d	\$48 11½d	\$48 11½d

Clearing House Figures

Two of the present dollars.
James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas, now has a bill before Congress designed to use the Federal Reserve Board's control of the major share of the world's gold to stabilize prices and "peg the dollar." Mr. Strong argues that this would be a sensible step toward halting stock speculation.

Danger to Normal Business Operations Declared Slight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR HERALD

CHICAGO.—Discussing recent unusual performances of the stock exchange, Prof. L. D. Edle, professor of finance at the University of Chi-

Founded 1910

New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	
Denver	San Francisco	Los Angeles	London

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POSED FOR
IGN LOANS**

Congress Would Bar
Investment in

\$750,000

Level Club, In

NEW YORK CITY

COLLATERAL SERIA
6% COUPON NOTE

	Boston	New York
Deposits	\$73,000,000	\$1,800,000,000
Loans	23,000,000	115,000,000
R bank credit	26,224,223	103,000,000

Acceptance Market	
Prime Eligible Banks:	
30 days	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
60 days	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
90 days	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
3 months	4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Government Action
Men's Investments

Dated December 15, 1927
Due Serially June 15, 1928

December 15, 1931

FROM MONITOR BUREAU
FON—Intervention, com-
any other form of
gnition by the United

SECURITY: These notes in
opinion of counsel will be a di-
obligation of the club (one of
largest Masonic Fraternities cl

Months 1.3%
Months 2.3%
Months 3.3%
Months 4.3%
Months 5.3%
Months 6.3%
Months 7.3%
Months 8.3%
Months 9.3%
Months 10.3%
Months 11.3%
Months 12.3%

Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 4.4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and their centers in foreign countries show the discount rate follows:

1/2	Budapest	5 1/2
1/2	Calcutta	5 1/2
1/2	Canton	5 1/2
1/2	Cebu	5 1/2
1/2	Hankow	5 1/2
1/2	Helsingfors	6
1/2	London	5 1/2
1/2	Lyons	5 1/2
1/2	Manila	5 1/2
1/2	Madrid	5 1/2
1/2	Osaka	5 1/2
1/2	Paris	5 1/2
1/2	Rangoon	5 1/2
1/2	Riga	5 1/2
1/2	Santo Domingo	5 1/2
1/2	Shanghai	5 1/2
1/2	Sofia	5 1/2
1/2	Stockholm	5 1/2
1/2	Swiss Bank	3 1/2
1/2	Tokyo	5 1/2
1/2	Yokohama	5 1/2
1/2	Warsaw	6

ment of loans or other
tions between American
foreign governments
specifically prohibited by
a joint congressional
introduced by Henry
(), Representative from
illions of dollars added
vestments of American
cent years, the insistent
at much of the United
toward Latin-Ameri-
has been actuated by
m American banks
ment commitments, both
nonofficial, in connection
social affairs, gives par-
tance and significance.
tion.

The project has been

[illegible]

Stephen G. Porter (R.),
 from Pennsylvania,
 the House Foreign
 Committee.
Actions of Measure
 The committee directs the Presi-
 dent to take the various branches
 of the Government, particularly the
 Department of Commerce and
 the Federal Reserve Board, to
 refrain henceforth, without the
 prior authorization of Congress,
 from:
 1. Indirectly engaging
 in any activity to supervise the
 full- or part-time financial arrange-
 ments of any manner whatsoever

[illegible]

to any arrangement
commit the United
amount to any form
vention to compel ob-
ligated obligations be-
interests and foreign
tion would also enun-
the United States in
not to intervene, resort
force, or exert pressure,
economic, diplomatic or
in foreign governments
the use of assisting in
private loans to such

...dollar... 4850 4250 4985
...unsettled.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22—American Enka Corporation, artificial silk manufacturer, announced today that it has authorized common shares authorized, 400,000, which are to be held in control of the company by the Silk Corporation of Holland. Plant calls for 30,000 to 35,000 lbs daily production.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTRIC
NEW YORK, Feb. 22—German General Electric Company is offering 1 3/4% and interest to yield about 4 1/2 per cent, \$100,000 to Algemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, Germany.

FINANCING BIG BUILDING
NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Probably the largest single building loan floated here ever negotiated, involving \$2,500,000, was announced today by the

only lenders
of this resolution is
citizens of the United
at the Government will
or take steps which
such intervention for
enabling them to col-
lect from foreign govern-
ments should be in ef-
fect.

It is particularly oppor-
tune declaration of such
aid should be pro-
ceeding and since the

SWAN FINCH OIL DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, May 25—The Swan Finch Oil Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable June 10 to stockholders of record June 1. This is the company's first dividend since Nov. 1, 1919, when it paid 10 cents per share annually on the old stock.

foreign investments and its citizens have at a tremendous rate. With every dollar abroad for purposes it is realized by all nations that there has danger of foreign com-

week shipments totaled 33,974 barrels compared with 17,641 barrels the previous year.

HAWAIIAN TONNAGE

LOS ANGELES, May 22—Revised figures of 1928 crop of all Hawaiian commodities by Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., main shipping agency, place value at \$38,150 tons, up 34,000 over the estimate on Feb. 1, and up 46,822 tons over 1927.

RADIATOR PRICES ADVANCED
Richmond Radiator Company and U. S. Radiator Company have advanced the price of radiators 5 per cent, effective May 21.

Edward B. Smith & Co. and W. Newbold's Son & Co. are offering \$3,000 Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company 50-year 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, priced at 98 and interest, to yield 3.10 per cent.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Washington Honored
Americans of Hungarian descent have recently erected a statue of George Washington in Budapest, Hungary.

New York Evening Post: We haven't heard anything of that young man who started to college with \$250,000 which he made in business, but we assume that, just to keep in the spirit of the thing, he is now and then writes himself, asking for money.

Invitation and Ticket
A Pittsburgh chain store owner and his wife recently celebrated a twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in Paris, to which they invited more than 60 of their friends. Each invitation was accompanied by a steamship ticket.

Omaha Bee-News: Just think of the fortune that awaits the man who can invent a parking space that alone on the running board of the auto.

No Telephones
Paraguay as yet has not adopted the telephone.

Detroit News: An eminent painter says nothing is so offensive to a true artist as a straight line. Well, there is a dotted line.

CHILD DRIVING
Fourteen-year-old children may drive motorcars in 18 states and the District of Columbia. Two states have as high a limit as 18 years.

Des Moines Register: The man who used to kick about waiting ten minutes for a street car now has an auto over which he has to tinker occasionally half an hour when he is in a hurry to get somewhere.

Protestant Giving
From a study just completed, the 23,000,000 Protestants in North America contribute about \$490,000,000 a year—or \$21 per member—to churches and benevolences.

Arkansas Gazette: The bee, it is said, has the finest memory in nature. Yet few of them have ever been able to remember that we, personally, are not a flower.

Pure Iron
Contrary to the usual impression, pure iron is silvery white in color.

Los Angeles Times: But it can't really be a two-car country until the contracts reach one car this month and on the other next.

Penny Candy
One-sixth of all candy sold in the United States is "penny candy."

The Monitor Reader

1. How did we get the word "buoyancy"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
2. What peculiar demand makes necessary the steel trap?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*..... 10
3. Why did Roosevelt oppose the producing of alcoholic liquors during the World War?—*Letter*..... 10
4. What fleet of ships is represented on a United States stamp?—*Children's Page*..... 10
5. Does India have more irrigated land than America?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
6. What was the result of a Stockholm newspaper survey to determine which language ultimately may become universal?—*Editorial*..... 10
7. On what occasion did Tennyson and a royal princess fall into "fits of uncontrollable laughter"?—*Home Forum*..... 10
8. What is a good word and play calendar for children?—*Children's Corner*..... 10
9. With what are the biggest and best satisfactions of life connected?—*Sayings*..... 10
10. What city is attempting to silence its street cars?—*Editorial Note*..... 10

A Word a Day

Breastplate

In its figurative use this may mean any kind of a protection or more often any brilliant embellishment which covers a large part of the front of the body.

To study the word seriously one must go back to the Hebrew. The original significance of the word has been lost but it is supposed to be from the Arabic *basan*, to be beautiful, and as it designated a part of the high priest's attire, it may rightly have been considered a most precious article. The richest and most artistic material was required for it and this was further enriched by four rows of jewels.

The Greek word *thorax* (thorax) probably described a cuirass rather than a simple breastplate, in other words a protection for the back as well as the front. When we find a phrase like "the breastplate of faith and love" it is certain that reference to the double security as of the leather or small overlapping metal plates was meant. It was a shield from outside attack and a reinforcement for moral courage within.

Stress the first half of the word, breast-plate. Sound the *es* as in *plate*.

"But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

IT WAS the policy of my father to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home feeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.

—WASHINGTON IRVING

In Lighter Vein

Reason Enough

He is a man of means and spends quite a lot of his time glancing around at his factories. He lives, however, in the smallest town in which he owns a factory. Recently while he was visiting a friend of his friend remarked: "But why do you stay in such a one-horse town?" "Perhaps because I happen to be the horse," he replied modestly.—*Indianapolis News*.

Seems So

"Is he making an endeavor to liquidate his debts?"
"In a way, yes. He's spending money like water."

The Right Place For It

Teacher: "What is the difference between a rhinoceros and a hippopotamus?"
Johnnie (who had recently been to the circus): "I know, teacher, the rhinoceros has a radiator cap!"

New Bills for Old

"You're getting a new car?"
"Yes, we just couldn't afford running the old one any longer."



THE LATEST SMALL CAR—MADE TO MEASURE

Very Slippery!

The Passing Show says that a Berlin man has accomplished a new gliding record, the flight lasting 45 minutes. What an enormous banana skin it must have been!

Duty Calls

Jack: "Did that factory hand lose the foot race?"
Mack: "Yes, he was ahead—then the noon whistle blew!"

The Frank Maid

Mistress: "Do we want anything from the town?"
Maid: "Yes, madam, the china will not last over Sunday."—*Kasper (Stockholm)*.

And Dad's Repair Bill

The whole family owns the car. That is, when the car is idle it is mother's car, when it is in use it is the children's car, and when disabled or with a tire down it is dad's car.—*Pratt (Kan.) Republic*.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving His Mite

San Francisco, Calif.
LABORING man was sent out by an industrial agency to wash windows in a private home. When performing that service, he noticed that the man of the house was confined to his bed, and that the woman of the house cared for him and performed such household duties as she could in a wheelchair.

As his work brought him into the kitchen he noticed that the floor needed washing, and when the windows were finished he performed this service also.

Upon departing, he was asked how much was due for his services. He replied: "Oh, never mind that now; let it go until some other time." Since then this man has made it his custom to call at this home periodically and do the cleaning necessary for the comfort and welfare of these people, without request or remuneration.

Distribution Work

"THE Sunday," writes Mrs. M. H. B. Pueblo, Colo., "is a constant help to me in my daily on-goings, oftentimes showing me how to solve the next problem." She incloses a contribution telling how a mother and daughter one morning found two unkempt young men at the kitchen door. The boys were on their way to the next town where they were acquainted, and where they said they expected employment. They meekly asked for a bite to eat. The request was lovingly granted. Then they were given an opportunity of washing up and shaving; they might more easily find work if they looked better—and on their departure two pieces of good wholesome literature were given them, for which they were grateful. The morning's work seemed easy to two hearts which had been so fully obedient to the instruction, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Music for Children

MUCH gratitude is being expressed in Pasadena, Calif., for a contribution from M. E. D. for the series of five Los Angeles Philharmonic concerts given during the past season for the school children. The tickets were so reasonably priced that even parents in most moderate circumstances could afford to send their children. Although the patronage of these concerts, according to the writer, holds her name, she must have felt amply repaid in the enthusiasm with which the programs were greeted by the children.

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The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

To Australia With Little Jane Ellen

No. VIII

ONE night, when little Jane Ellen climbed into her berth, Mother said, "Wake early, dear; we shall be in the Rockies in the morning." But at 5 o'clock next morning they gazed on a sea of mist. Mist everywhere and Rockies nowhere. Soon ghostly trees peered through the mist, and just for fun they clicked the camera at them, but when the mists rolled away behold they were high, high up on a mountain side, and the mist was a cloud.

Sometimes they were above a cloud and could look down on its snowy whiteness with now and then the glimpse of a valley far beneath. But up came the sun, and how busy they were first, chasing those clouds, till they melted away except just a very few brave wisps that clung so tightly to the trunks of the tall, strong firs.

At Glacier they decided to stay awhile. Little Jane Ellen jumped down on to the station, her cheeks ruddy in the crisp, cold air. They were in a valley almost closed in by high snow-capped mountains. No house was to be seen and the only house was a queer little wagonette with open sides and a long, narrow

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Third Parties in History

OUT of the widespread discussion of the possibility of a third party movement in the event of the nomination of Governor Smith at Houston has come a pretty general acceptance of the proposition that nothing of the kind is likely to occur. Despite the serious antagonism, particularly in the South, to Governor Smith because of his Tammany affiliations and wet convictions, it seems probable that nothing more than local resentment and a drift toward the Republican Party would result from his nomination. Experienced politicians know how great is the financial expense, to say nothing of the labor involved in the effort, of establishing a third party of nation-wide proportions. And history has shown that such revolts are singularly without effect upon the result of the election.

In the last half century third party movements have done little more than expedite the progress of members of one old party into the ranks of the other. In 1864 there were four new parties in the field, the Liberal Republicans, the Labor Reform Party, the straight Democrats, and the Prohibition Party. The last exists today as a minor party, and during its long career has greatly influenced public sentiment although it cannot be shown to have very seriously influenced the voting of the electorate. The other three parties have disappeared, the Liberal Republicans having been swallowed up by the Democrats in the Greeley campaign.

In 1884 there were three minor parties in the field, the Independent, or Greenback Party, an Anti-monopoly Party, and the Prohibition Party again. In all probability the outcome of that election, the election of Grover Cleveland, was effected by the revolting element in the Republican Party, who became known as Mugwumps but who insisted that they were still Republicans and were opposed only to Blaine. They undoubtedly carried enough Republican votes into the Democratic column to swing the election. Of the entire popular vote Cleveland had 48.49 per cent, and Blaine 48.26 per cent. The determining vote was that of the State of New York, which Cleveland carried by only 1149 votes. It is notable that Republican dissatisfaction with the nominee of that party determined the election, and was expressed not by support of a third party but by voting for Cleveland. The two independent parties cast barely 3 per cent of the entire popular vote.

In 1892 the Greenback Party, combining with the Union Labor Party, and the various farmers' alliances, nominated a candidate for the presidency, Gen. James B. Weaver. It carried five states, and secured twenty-two votes in the electoral college. But it was not due to these activities that Cleveland was elected President, as their total electoral vote, added to that of Benjamin Harrison would still have left the Republicans in the minority.

In 1896 this promising third party was swallowed up by the Democratic Party, and thereafter disappeared. In order to encompass the defeat of William J. Bryan, a so-called Gold Democratic Party was organized on the theory that it would lead the South to vote for its candidates when sound-money Southerners would refuse to vote for a straight Republican ticket. Plausible as the theory was, it proved incorrect, for the Gold Democrats received less than 1 per cent of the total popular vote. Probably a "dry Democratic" ticket today would fare no better. Although in the years following there were various minority parties established, no one of them ever succeeded in polling as much as 1 per cent of the popular vote, nor did any affect the final result until Roosevelt's spectacular revolt in 1912, when the Progressive Party split the Republican Party in twain, resulting in the election of Woodrow Wilson. But even with this achievement, it was able to cast only 27 per cent of the popular vote, and disappeared wholly four years later.

In 1924 the endeavor of the farming community, headed by Senators La Follette and Wheeler, to establish a successful third party, resulted in a vote for that ticket of more than 5,000,000, more indeed than Roosevelt had had twelve years earlier. It was feared by the politicians then that the La Follette movement would result in throwing the election into the House of Representatives, but notwithstanding his large popular vote, La Follette carried only the State of Wisconsin, and cannot be said to have had any influence on the election at all, except in so far as dread of his success may have led conservative Democrats to vote for Coolidge rather than for their own party nominee.

After fifty years the Prohibition Party is the only considerable minority party in existence. It has never come within viewing distance of electing a president, but it has undoubtedly influenced greatly the policy of the old parties. Probably it is as well that third party endeavors in the United States always proved evanescent. In its legislative branches, particularly, a democracy is brought almost to a point of impotence and futility by a multiplicity of parties. It is very possible democracy is not the most efficient system of government, even though it is the most just, and probably the most admirable. But any measure of efficiency to which it has attained is destroyed when the legislative

branch is split up into a multitude of antagonistic sections or blocs. The United States is fortunate in having suffered as little as it has through mistaken political endeavors of this nature.

New Aims and Larger Views

A WELCOME inclination is noticeable among the leaders of the independence movement in the Philippine Islands to forget politics for the time being and to turn their efforts toward the economic development of their homeland.

The wealth of the Philippines has scarcely been tapped. Sugar, rubber, water power and a dozen other natural resources plentifully abound, awaiting only capital and labor to convert them into tangible wealth. The charge has been made that the United States sought to exploit the islands in an economic way, but the very Filipinos making that charge are now coming to realize that co-operation in economic development does not mean exploitation, and that it is the Filipino people who will be the greatest gainers. They are also reaching the conclusion that service to the Philippines means bettering the economic lot of the Filipino, and that in this task United States capital and ability are essential. The result is that political agitation is being put to one side and energy is being devoted to a greater extent than ever before to economic development.

Not only in the Philippine Islands is this tendency discernible, but it is found also among the leaders of another subject-nation in Asia. The Korean independence movement that flared brightly eight years ago is far from being extinct, but its leaders have, in the main, altered their tactics, and are now working for the financial and economic independence of the peninsula, realizing that political independence without such would be a dangerous affair. They are fortunate in that the Japanese Government is willingly co-operating with them in this task.

It has become fashionable to raise the cry of an Asiatic menace and to point out and dwell upon the friction that arises between the Asiatic and the European or American in the countries of that great continent. There are other tendencies, equally strong and far more significant, that are all too often ignored by the writer on Asiatic affairs. One such is that plainly observable in both Korea and the Philippines of co-operation in the promotion of economic well-being.

Mr. Schwab and British Steel Men

THE recent address by Charles M. Schwab, one of the world's eminent steel manufacturers, before a British gathering, has elicited a variety of comments on his views as to action necessary for the prosperity of Great Britain's steel industry. His advice that the principal concerns in that industry should be combined, somewhat along the lines of the United States Steel Corporation, has evoked the criticism that such consolidation might result in a substantial increase in prices of steel to the manufacturers of articles of which it is the necessary raw material. With higher material costs, it is pointed out, British manufacturers of hardware and hundreds of other articles now largely sold for export would find it increasingly difficult to compete in foreign lands with the products of Germany, Belgium and other countries. Thus what might benefit the steel producers would injure many other important industries.

Mr. Schwab's second suggestion, that Great Britain should adopt a policy of tariff protection against imports of foreign steel, has met the objection that the home market is not large enough to justify an attempt artificially to raise prices. That in the United States, with its enormous consumption of steel products, the effect of the tariff has been to maintain higher prices to the consumers is conceded, but it is doubted whether the additional prices obtained for British domestic sales under protection would counterbalance the loss through diminished export trade and lessened home consumption. The steel industry of the United States has hitherto found an outlet for its surplus products in sales for export, but competition in the world's markets is becoming so keen that export prices must be made as low as those of other lands if this trade is to be kept. If British steel makers cannot compete in the home market against foreign steel, the question naturally arises, How can they expect to maintain their extensive foreign trade?

Public Versus Private Interest

CHARLES E. HUGHES, in a speech recently delivered before the American Society of International Law, pointed out certain conditions, existing in the relations between the United States and the South American republics, to which serious consideration may well be given. He attributed whatever there may be of unfriendly feeling on the part of Latin America toward the United States largely to a misunderstanding of the motives and aims of the "colossus of the North" toward its southern neighbors. It cannot be denied, however, that unwise utterances of officials in the past have given some ground for their attitude. Yet in the main it is equally certain that, judged impartially, the Government of the United States has shown a genuine interest in the well-being of its sister republics, and there is much evidence to prove that this policy has not been altogether or even largely a selfish one.

Mr. Hughes made it clear that the attitude of private individuals lies at the bottom of much of the ill-will manifest toward his country. It has not been uncommon among individuals who have gone into the republics to the south for the promotion of private enterprise to assume an air of superiority, not to say arrogance, toward those whom they regard as of inferior race. This could scarcely fail to stir animosity, and even active opposition; and because the acts of a few of its citizens have been taken as an index to the purpose of the United States toward the small nations, resentment and hostility have resulted. The case could be put even stronger. For, beyond peradventure of doubt, there have been instances where antagonism toward the United States has purposely been stirred among the peoples of the Latin republics, in the hope

that intervention would follow, that government would be stabilized by the firm hand of the great republic, and that some languishing enterprise would, in consequence, attain to great prosperity.

With the advent in these Latin countries of business men of integrity and fair-mindedness, it seems that this situation is less likely to recur; for the wise business man or institution well knows that successful exchange of commodities follows upon good will, and no business adventure can prosper in an atmosphere of enmity and distrust. Moreover, Americans as a whole, because of much enlightenment, will be less tolerant toward those who, to serve private interests, would embroil their Government with their neighbors. Because a larger sense of obligation toward the peoples of South and Central America is rapidly developing among the citizenship of the United States, it would seem that such conditions belong wholly to the past.

"The Rising Tide of Color"

BEAUTY is coming into her own. Long excluded from many everyday activities, she has now forced an entrance, and is being made welcome. Variety of color is creeping in where drab monotony was once the rule. Not only milady's hose and shoes, but many other things in which the cheerful influence of color has too long been disregarded, now bear smiling witness to this new enlightenment.

The motorcar has abandoned the solemnity of almost universal black or dark colors for a multitude of shades to match milady's frocks. Even the conventional "flivver" has gone giddy, and is to be seen flaunting several different coats. As for the airplane, which enjoys unmatched opportunities for the display of brilliant hues, its makers seem determined to let the sun's rays glint from as many bright surfaces as possible. A Paris correspondent of the New York Times reports a "Red Bird" among the planes which will soon take off for the transatlantic hop. Upon the green carpet of Le Bourget may be seen also "Blue Birds" and "Yellow Birds," and planes of golden brown, yellow and black, as well as "tiny two-seater Moths of every color of the rainbow." Shall we read soon of "fuselages by Lelong" and "wing-fabrics by Poiret"?

In the modern house, colored furniture abounds. Even kitchen and bath may be tinted to one's taste. Where pots and pans of metal or gray enamel once held sway, behold today a gay array of red, or green, or blue, or yellow cooking utensils. Even the portable typewriter on milady's desk may match the draperies in her study. Tinted electric light bulbs are everywhere.

Exteriors, as well as interiors, give evidence of this rising tide of color. A wide diffusion of Italian and Spanish influence in architecture has scattered tinted bungalows, in the United States, from Maine to California. The summits of several of Manhattan's newest "towers" are brightly decorated. The use of color, according to Maj. F. S. Laurence, president of the North American Society of Arts, has helped to stimulate construction and is partly responsible for the large amount of building in the last few years.

Concerning Potatoes

ECONOMIC surveys, ranging from finance to home-making, have become so commonplace that it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the lowly potato should be favored with a "survey." So the Bureau of Railway Economics, believing that freight rates have a negligible influence on the retail price of this and other commodities of general use, has analyzed the methods of production, distribution and sales of the tuber.

The economists will undoubtedly object to the methods of distribution which the analysis discloses, for it is learned that every state in the Union, with the exception of Connecticut, sends potatoes in carload lots to various other states. What this cross-hauling of traffic amounts to cannot easily be resolved into terms of money, but the need for it becomes apparent when one considers the differing grades, seasonal features and the competition for markets between various producing sections.

Last year, more than 250,000 carload shipments of white potatoes were handled by the railroads, with Maine leading in the largest volume of shipping, followed by Minnesota, Virginia, Idaho and Wisconsin. Many of the larger consuming regions received potatoes from as many as twenty states, while Chicago drew upon thirty-six states for its supplies of this staple of the table.

But the significant factor which the Bureau of Railway Economics has developed is that while prices fluctuate widely from week to week, both in respect to those received by the farmer and those quoted in wholesale and retail trade, the freight rates are but a fractional part of the price fluctuation, indicating that the so-called law of supply and demand, rather than the cost of transportation, is the determining factor in the remarkable changes in price quoted to the householder for his potatoes. The lowly "spud" is, it appears, as subject to market manipulations as are products and stocks of much greater intrinsic value.

Editorial Notes

For complications, so far as allegiance to a team is concerned, it would be hard to beat the recent Princeton vs. Pennsylvania baseball game. In it C. R. Layton '30, son of a former Pennsylvania pitcher, was in the box for Princeton, while G. Foster Sanford Jr., captain and pitcher of the Pennsylvania nine, is the son of G. Foster Sanford who was a great track star and football player at Yale in his college days.

The French girl who is cultivating mushrooms in the basement of an old brewery in Milwaukee is showing indisputably that prohibition has developed a better use for some buildings.

Farmers in New York State raise teasels which are used to produce a nap on fine cloths, and no farmer's boy goes barefoot in a teasel field. No, you'll have to look it up yourself.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY

THERE is probably no recent political experiment about which there is so much questioning as the Fascist experiment in Italy. In many respects its origin resembled that of the Communist regime in Russia. At any rate, as its exponents never cease to say, it is a revolutionary movement and not a mere movement of reform. Yet because it has been almost bloodless in its methods, as compared with the Russian revolution, its character and philosophy are much less generally understood than in the case of the upheaval caused by Lenin.

The Fascist revolution, of course, like all great political movements, arose out of a practical situation and was not primarily the result of the promulgation of abstract doctrines of any kind. As usual, however, after the event writers have erected a doctrine to explain and account for it, just as after the people had succeeded in taking the control of government into their own hands, a vast literature about the theory of democracy began to arise.

Fascism was the almost inevitable outcome of the actual conditions which confronted Italy after the World War. Italy has never been a democracy in the full sense of the term. The country had been united but little more than forty years. The people were provincial and parochial. The Roman Catholic Church discouraged the participation of its adherents in political activities. Parliament was not based on parties deeply rooted in national history and concerned with real political differences. The parties were small and ephemeral groups centering about a few constantly changing personalities.

This parliamentary system proved unable to stand the tremendous strain caused by the war. It survived the war itself, but it succumbed to the difficulties of the peace conference and of reconstruction. At Paris the Italian case was never properly presented because of internal disputes and all Italy felt that its Government had "let it down." Despite President Wilson's appeal, Gabriele d'Annunzio started the fashion of taking the law into his own hands by seizing Fiume and refusing to give it up.

At home things drifted rapidly from bad to worse. No adequate provision was made for the returned and demobilized soldiers. Communism spread to such an extent that the workmen began to seize the factories while the Government stood supinely on one side. Officers were forbidden to wear their uniforms on the streets lest they should be assaulted. The internal economy of the state was disappearing in chaos, poverty and disorder.

Stimulated by the example of d'Annunzio, groups of former soldiers formed themselves into Fascist squads to fight Communism and to demand the restoration of the authority of the state and the redress of grievances. No doubt many rough and lawless characters joined the Black Shirts and the fights between Fascists and Communists were often fierce and destructive. From the start Mussolini was the leader of the movement for the restoration of order and authority in the country.

Finally came the march on Rome. In many ways it was the most extraordinary revolution in history. There was no "whiff of grapeshot." The Fascists assembled outside Rome from all parts of Italy. They demanded a change. The Government—such was its weakness—offered a compromise—to give some of the offices to the Fascists. Mussolini refused and demanded sole power. The Government, on the advice of the King, yielded, and

amid the plaudits of the vast majority of the Nation Mussolini marched in, suppressed Parliament, and made himself the dictator of the country.

There is little doubt that the Fascist revolution has been successful hitherto almost entirely because of Mussolini himself. He towers above his compatriots as Napoleon towered above his. It has been his decision, his courage, his ability, which has steered the Government through the difficult and dangerous quicksands of a revolutionary period without disaster. There is certainly no other figure in the Fascist Party who has any authority or any prestige in the Nation as compared with the Duce.

There is no doubt, too, that on the whole he has rendered a valuable service. Italy is a more orderly, a more prosperous, a more self-respecting place than it was before he came to power. Its Government and its industry are being modernized. Its youth is being passed through the Balillas, a sort of cross between Boy Scouts and cadet corps, which are teaching them some of that love of sport and discipline of which Italians of old were certainly in need.

Mussolini himself says that he is a schoolmaster, that if he is given a free hand for ten or fifteen years he will have brought into being a new Italy, not the Italy of history and romance, picturesque, disorderly, unmodern, the Italy beloved of artists and novelists, but a new Italy, harder and more unpleasant, perhaps, but more efficient and more respected. And it is on the ground that he is a schoolmaster, and the Fascists pupil-teachers, that he justifies the overthrow of democracy and the glorification of authority as the foundation of the Fascist state.

At any rate, for the present, democracy exists no more in Italy. There are no elections from one end of Italy to the other. Not only the officers of the central Government, but every district governor, the mayors of every commune, the heads of the trade unions and of the associations of the employers, are all appointed by the Government—that is today by Mussolini himself. Italy is a school. And what place, asks the Fascist philosopher, is there for elections in a school?

The logic of this position is remorselessly pursued. If there is no room for elections in a school, there is certainly no room for parties or for an opposition in a school, or for newspapers which criticize daily and fiercely the headmaster and all others in authority. The basis for membership in a school is that you accept the institution. So with the Fascist state. You are either for the Fascist state or you are against it, and if you are against it, naturally the penalty is expulsion—which in modern Italy means the confino—banishment to an island where you can do no harm even if you are relatively free.

Such, in its basic character, is the Fascist state which Mussolini has built. Italy, he felt, needed government, not discussion. Italy needed discipline, not liberty degenerated into license. Italy needed to be put to school, if ever a stop was to be made to the almost endless discussions about "rights" and self-determination. So, taking advantage of a universal demand that order should be restored, Mussolini has gone on to put all Italians to school. That there is another side to the picture is obvious. But comments on that side and on the "corporate state," which has been added to the original structure, must be reserved for another time.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

ON JUNE 1, new Berlin street regulations will come into force, and some of them are already arousing protest from the public. Pedestrians will be compelled to walk on the right and to cross a street of the "first order"—meaning a thoroughfare where the traffic is particularly heavy—in a direct line and only in certain places. We bet the business man in a hurry who attempts to cross at an angle, or an errand boy who enjoys dodging the traffic, the city fathers have undertaken the responsibility of his safety, and they will see to it that the regulation is strictly enforced, deviation from it being severely penalized. Another measure that has been severely criticized provides that pedestrians may only stand still in the street if other people are not thereby hindered in their progress. This will give the sidewalk traffic policeman quite a lot to do. It is up to him to decide whether a little gossip between two old friends who chance to meet in the street is a hindrance to their fellow pedestrians.

The awkward, traffic-obstructing street car is not to be allowed its arrogant sway after June 1, other vehicles being permitted to overtake it if there is room. The popular motoromnibus will therefore have more freedom of action, and it is generally hoped that this vehicle will before long entirely supersede the street car. Automobiles may in future run on the tram lines if no car is approaching. The speed of motorcars in Berlin itself is to remain as heretofore uncontrolled, the only stipulation made being that the driver must be able to stop at a moment's notice. Outside Berlin the speed of automobiles of 5.5 tons' weight and under is to be forty kilometers (twenty-five miles) an hour. Bicyclists under the new regulations are to be entirely banished from all principal thoroughfares from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., so that many will be forced to make considerable detours.

The annual meeting of the German Shakespeare Society took place at Weimar, an unusually large number of persons, including two Thuringian Ministers of State, participating. On the previous evening Professor Schick of Munich gave an address upon the dramatist Marlowe, and on the evening of the following day Marlowe's "Tragedy of Dr. Faustus" was played with a first-rate cast at the National Theater. One of the most interesting addresses in the course of the proceedings was that by Professor von Waltershausen on "Shakespeare's Influence Upon Music." The speaker drew attention to the great dramatist's influence upon Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert and especially Berlioz. Shakespeare, he said, had revolutionized music from Berlioz upward to Liszt and Strauss. Some composers, however, including Brahms, had been little if at all influenced by Shakespeare. It was a mistake, this expert declared, to utilize Shakespeare's text slavishly for music dramas, while for opera it was only possible to write music around excerpts from his comedies. He admitted, however, that Verdi and Boito have adapted dramas by Shakespeare without the characteristics of the latter suffering thereby. Dr. Deetjen, who has been re-elected as president, announced that the society's annual reference book which will be published in a few weeks will contain an interesting article upon Shakespeare's family and a new treatise upon Shylock.

One of the leading daily papers is pleading the cause of the German inventor, and believes, if sufficient stir is made in the matter, conditions may eventually be improved. At present the status of the inventor is such that any employee of an industrial or technical firm who makes any sort of an invention is obliged by the law of the land to give notice of such to his employer, whose property it then becomes.

This proviso is always made, legally drawn up, and signed by the employee in his contract. When the members of the firm are informed of such an invention they have it patented, pay all expenses and pocket all the profits; the inventor may think himself fortunate if he is promoted or receives a monetary "recognition" of his service. The consequence of this is frequently that subterfuge is resorted to, the inventor either obtaining a patent through a friend or biding his time till he finds another position. Others, perhaps more conscientious, lose

courage and give up, knowing that the fruit of their labors will be reaped by another. It is contended that technical inventive talent should be placed on the same level with the original work of authors, musicians, artists, and song writers.

The number of automobiles in this city is increasing daily. There are now 66,000 in Berlin and an increase of 1844 from the last month to the present one is recorded. Among 1050 recently licensed motorcars, nearly half were foreign make, 336 coming from the United States, fifty-six from France, forty-eight from Austria, six from Belgium and one from England. Of 368 automobile lorries, 146 were imported, all but six of them from the United States. The number of motoromnibuses is surprisingly small for a city of such dimensions, as there are only 636; it is said, however, that there are to be considerably more in a short time. Taxicabs, according to the latest figures, number only 9180. When it is a question of saving money and when time is no object, the cheap and easygoing horse droschke is used occasionally, these antiquated vehicles still being available for hire.

In the heat of the elections the Boy Scouts—the youth of the country—will be pressed into the service of some of the parties, if only for the house-to-house distribution of leaflets which has already begun. Boy Scouts in this country are on a very different footing from that on which they are in England and the United States. It is by no means a uniform organization, being divided into several bodies all more or less influenced by militarism and party politics. The "Pathfinders" is the largest group as it is the oldest, but the "de-School good deed" and other high ideals of Anglo-Saxon Boy Scouts are lacking. It is considered by the thinking people a great pity that there is no national head to lead and inspire the movement, such as Sir Baden-Powell, for instance, in England. The great increase of sports of late years has lessened the number of German Boy Scouts, which is not a matter to be regretted.

Berlin had a genuine musical treat recently. Lucy van der Mark, dramatic soprano from the United States, gave her first concert here, and the large Beethoven Hall was crowded in anticipation. The artist was in splendid voice and carried her audience with her from start to finish. She sang in three languages, the program being divided into five groups, beginning with Italian songs and ending with English, the German lieder of Schumann, Schubert and Brahms occupying the middle groups with three numbers by Grieg.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and that Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition in United States Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was particularly interested in the statement (published April 24) of observations of Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell, of Labrador fame, comparing conditions in Canada and the United States as he saw them.

Always intensely interested in the cause of prohibition, I used to take somewhat of an active part in the local prohibition campaigns in Michigan and have recognized the spurious cries of the wet advocates amid the evident benefits of the dry regime.

Since coming to Montreal in February I am convinced that the United States is much drier than many, and perhaps most, people realize. The views expressed by Dr. Grenfell support this opinion, and it is, I feel, a matter worthy of wider expression.

I have always lived in the United States until I came here, and this experience has rather emphasized the man-made limitations imposed by national boundary lines, customs, etc.

Yet there may be additional cause for gratitude if this segregation has afforded opportunity for the more complete expression of the perhaps drier sentiments and ideals of the people in the United States, and afforded a measure of protection at the start of that which it is to be hoped will become a world-wide achievement.

Montreal, Que.

R. B. DELVIN.